

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAREER OF
MICKEY LELAND OF TEXAS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, as we approach the anniversary of the death of our late colleague Mickey Leland, we are reminded of a life marked by many extraordinary achievements and triumphs. We are also reminded of a man, so impassioned with the cause of eliminating hunger, that he traveled to Ethiopia in August of 1989 and sacrificed his life in the humane effort of investigating the Ethiopian hunger crisis.

Recently, a professor at Pace University in New York, Philip A. Grant, shared with me an essay which he delivered at the Southern Conference on African-American Studies in Dallas, TX. The essay entitled, "The Congressional Career of Mickey Leland of Texas" highlights the career of a national hero whose loss was, and continues to be, felt not only by us on Capitol Hill, but in international arenas as well. Mr. Grant's essay evokes memories of one of our Nation's leaders who died while fighting for a battle to which he was eternally dedicated, the plight of the disadvantaged.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that it is important to submit Professor Grant's article to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. This will ensure that we do not forget the conviction with which Mickey Leland carried out his commitment, and the passion with which we should strive to continue this tradition.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAREER OF MICKEY
LELAND OF TEXAS

On November 7, 1978 Democrat Mickey Leland of Houston was elected without opposition to the House of Representatives from the Eighteenth Congressional District of Texas. Leland was chosen by the citizens of the Eighteenth District to fill the seat being vacated by three term Congresswoman Barbara Jordan.

Leland, thirty-three years of age, was a graduate of Texas Southern University. Prior to launching his congressional campaign, he had served six years in the Texas House of Representatives. As the time of his election Leland was one of only two Blacks within the ranks of the one hundred and thirty members of Congress from the states of the South.

Leland officially took his oath of office in the House chamber on January 13, 1979. Several days later he was assigned to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, The Energy And Commerce panel exercised jurisdiction over transportation, communications, the stock exchanges, public health, and oil and gas deregulation.

During his first term on Capital Hill Leland was aligned with the vast majority of his Democratic colleagues on all issues of consequence. Leland voted for the Welfare Reform Bill, the Hospital Cost Containment

Bill, and the creation of a Cabinet-level Department of Education and was recorded against selective service (draft) registration and a proposed constitutional amendment to prohibit busing to promote desegregation of elementary and secondary schools.

In November 1980 Leland was overwhelmingly re-elected to a second term in the House, outpolling his Republican challenger by a 71,985-16,128 tabulation (81.7%). While Leland was obviously successful in his quest for re-election, the Democratic Party experienced political disaster in 1980. Conservative Republican Ronald Reagan was elected to the presidency, carrying forty-four of the fifty states and attracting four hundred and eighty-nine of the five hundred and thirty-eight electoral votes (90.9%). Reagan, cultivating the southern white vote, prevailed in Texas and nine of the ten other states of the South.

From the outset of the Reagan presidency Leland was unalterably opposed to all of the G.O.P. Chief Executive's domestic and foreign policy initiatives. In 1981 Leland favored reauthorization of the Legal Services Corporation and extension of the Voting Rights Act and opposed the Reagan Administration's tax cut and budget reconciliation (Gramm-Latta) bills. In the following year he supported the Medicare Funding Bill and cast a negative vote on a constitutionally mandated balanced budget.

Re-elected to a third term in November 1982, Leland triumphed by a 68,014-12,102 margin (84.9%). Leland was genuinely encouraged by the 1982 election results, largely because the Democrats won an additional twenty-six congressional seats and registered a net gain of seven governorships. Moreover, in the new Congress Leland would be joined by two other Black Democrats, Alan D. Wheat of Missouri and Katie B. Hall of Indiana.

In 1983 and 1984 the Democrats in the House were involved in a substantial number and wide variety of confrontations with the Reagan Administration. Sharply disagreeing with the Administration's Central American and Middle East policies, Leland opposed aid to the Nicaraguan Contras and American participation in a multinational force in Lebanon. Concurring with his fellow Democrats, he supported the Nuclear Freeze Resolution, the expansion of the Superfund to eliminate toxic waste, the designation of the Martin Luther King holiday, and an effort to revive the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution (ERA).

Profoundly concerned with the plight of the nation's millions of disadvantaged citizens, Leland in January 1984 introduced a resolution to create a Select House Committee on Hunger. Leland's resolution was adopted on February 25, 1984, and, based on longstanding tradition, Leland was promptly chosen as the select committee's chairman.

In 1984 Leland won his fourth term, accumulating more than one hundred thousand votes for the first time in his political career. While Leland was elected 109,626-26,400 (80.6%), President Reagan was also victorious in his bid for another term in the White House. Indeed in 1984 Reagan carried all eleven southern states and recorded a winning margin of 1,484,152 (63.7 percent) in Texas.

The Second Reagan Administration was dominated by frequent clashes between a rigidly conservative Republican President and a solidly Democratic Congress. The animosity between Reagan and Capitol Hill steadily escalated after the Democrats gained fourteen congressional seats in the off-year elections of 1986. Complicating the precarious relationship between the White House and Congress was the sensational controversy surrounding the Iran-Contra scandal.

Among the victorious Democrats in 1986 were Leland, re-elected to a fifth term without Republican opposition, and two other blacks, John Lewis of Georgia and Mike Espy of Mississippi. Leland's successful quest for re-election occurred as he was completing his two year term as Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus.

During the final two years of the Reagan Era Leland and the President were constantly at odds. Leland voted for the imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa, the Plant Closing Notification Bill, the Catastrophic Health Insurance Bill, the Independent Counsel (Special Prosecutor) Bill, the Fair Housing Bill, and legislation requiring a seven day waiting period prior to the purchase of a handgun. Most importantly Leland was recorded in favor of overriding Reagan's vetoes of the Clean Water Funding Bill, the Highway and Mass Transit Authorization Bill, and the Civil Rights (Grove City) Bill.

In 1988 Leland was re-elected without opposition to his sixth term. Also triumphant in 1988 was Republican Vice President George Bush, who was chosen to succeed Ronald Reagan as President. Like Reagan in 1980 and 1984, Bush Swept the South and easily won Texas.

In the winter and spring of 1989 it was apparent that Bush was committed to persevere in behalf of the Reagan agenda. Leland devoted the bulk of his attention to two issues, the minimum wage and Medicaid. Leland strongly supported increasing the prevailing federal minimum wage from \$3.35 to \$4.55 per hour and voted to override the President's veto of the minimum wage bill ultimately approved by the House and Senate. As a member of the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, Leland sponsored legislation to extend Medicaid coverage to an additional 160,000 pregnant women, 170,000 infants, and 1,100,000 children over the age of one.

Leland's comparatively brief, but unusually eventful, congressional career came to a tragic end on August 7, 1989. On that date Leland and three congressional staff members were killed in a plane crash, while travelling to a refugee camp in Ethiopia to investigate the lingering hunger crisis in Africa. Leading the tributes to Leland were the Most Reverend Joseph A. Fiorenza, Bishop of Houston, and the Honorable Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Bishop Fiorenza, the celebrant of Leland's funeral Mass at Saint Anne's Church, asserted: "To my knowledge, no one, but no one, in the history of the city of Houston, and perhaps in all of Texas, has been mourned to the extent of Mickey. Every Houstonian, especially the poor, has lost a good friend."

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Speaker Foley, convinced that there were "perhaps, millions who will live longer, live better and have hope because of this good man," concluded: "Mickey is gone, but his values and his work will live after him in our memory and our commitments."

Two major American publications, the New York Times and the Washington Post, editorialized on the death of Leland. Impressed that Leland "with humor and disarming sincerity" had "negotiated the uneasy passage from the politics of confrontation to that of example and persuasion," the Times in hailing the late congressman's determination to alleviate the Third World hunger crisis concluded: "Because of Mr. Leland, American aid reached parched corners, saving tens of thousands of lives. They are a precious memorial to Mickey Leland and his colleagues, distilling some sense from a senseless calamity."

The Post, stressing that Leland was "always known for identifying with his roots, even as he rose in position and power in the Texas Legislature and then in the U.S. Congress," acclaimed his genuine concern for the distressed inhabitants of Africa as follows: "*** Mr. Leland was one of the few people from anywhere, and certainly one of the few Americans, who was prepared to invest his time and energy in inspecting the conditions of these unfortunate refugees and to do what he could to focus American resources on bringing help and care to them. He will be mourned on several continents."

DAVID TOPLON, FIFTH DISTRICT
RESPECTEEN WINNER

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I want to extend my warmest congratulations to David Toplon, the Fifth District's RespecTeen "Speak for Yourself" winner.

David, an eighth-grade student at Nashville's Martin Luther King, Jr., Magnet High School for Science and Engineering, wrote to me earlier this year on protecting the environment and the nonhuman organisms with which we share the Earth. This letter won in national competition and David will receive a U.S. savings bond to honor his achievement.

The RespecTeen Program encourages seventh- and eighth-grade students to write to their U.S. Representatives and express their views and offer solutions to matters that affect them. I received quite a few letters from students in the Fifth District who participated in this valuable civic program. All of them are to be congratulated for raising important issues and offering solutions to them.

I also want to commend David's teacher, Nancy Schwarz, and his parents, Jim and Ellen Toplon, who I know are an important source of encouragement and support. They, too, are proud of David's achievement.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the text of David's award-winning letter.

NASHVILLE, TN, January 24, 1994.

Hon. BOB CLEMENT,
Longworth House Office Building, Washington,
DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE CLEMENT: I am concerned about the way this country goes

about things. It puts money to be made ahead of life. This doesn't make sense to me. If there is no life, what good is money? Our attitude is self-destructive. If we don't put Earth first in our priorities, all life will end.

We need laws to protect the inalienable rights of non-human organisms. We need to predict how our plans will affect our neighbors on the food chain before we carry them out. Just because some organisms have little or no brain doesn't mean we should use them as slaves, experiment on them, or kill them. If we don't treat nature with more respect, everything will die.

We have polluted and killed too much, too long. Too many plants and animals are, or will soon be, extinct because of our race. The balance is being taken out of nature. Too many herbivores go uneaten because of missing predators. The air is unbreatable, the water undrinkable, and solar radiation threatens more and more as our atmospheric shield disappears. We have a chance to avoid the end of the world. The least we can possibly afford to do is make laws that support a future, rather than hinder the continuation of terran life.

Sincerely,

DAVID TOPLON.

IN SUPPORT OF NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM DESIGNATION BILL

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, earlier today the House Public Works and Transportation Subcommittee marked up and approved H.R. 4385, legislation to designate the National Highway System. I want to thank and commend Chairman RAHALL for the excellent job he and his staff have done in crafting this bill.

Designating the National Highway System will allow Congress and DOT—for the first time—to set priorities on where to spend Federal dollars on highway projects. Designation of the National Highway System will also ensure that necessary infrastructure improvements are made on key commercial arteries.

It's no secret that our ability to compete and win the global economy will depend on our willingness to invest in our infrastructure. This bill is an important step in the right direction, and I applaud Chairman RAHALL for his vision and persistence.

I'd also like to point out that the bill includes an important provision I authored that was included in the ISTEA Technical Corrections bill. The provision, which is of extreme importance to the State of Ohio, directs the Secretary of Transportation to review the Federal and State commercial motor vehicle weight limitations applicable to Federal-air highways in the State of Ohio.

If the Secretary determines, on the basis of his review, that it is in the public interest, the Secretary shall waive application of the vehicle weight limitations established under ISTEA in the State of Ohio for such period as the Secretary determines may be necessary to permit a reasonable period of depreciation for short-wheel-base vehicles purchased before October 1, 1991.

The measure would also provide a moratorium on the withholding of any Federal high-

way money to the State of Ohio until the Secretary makes a determination on whether or not to grant Ohio a waiver.

Following the enactment of ISTEA in October 1, 1991, Ohio was required to adopt the motor vehicle weight limitations of the Federal Bridge Formula by October 1, 1992, or face losing its apportionment of Federal highway funds. The Ohio Department of Transportation and the Ohio Legislature has issued temporary permits to those trucking companies with equipment not in compliance with the new weight limitations.

According to the Ohio Trucking Association, 10,000 trucks in Ohio are affected by the new weight limitations. Under the Federal Bridge Formula, many Ohio trucking companies will have to underload their vehicles—damaging their profits in an industry that already has a narrow profit margin of about 2 percent. The trucking companies affected made decisions—prior to enactment of ISTEA—to purchase equipment based on what Ohio law was at the time of the purchase.

Since Ohio has been forced to adopt the Federal Bridge Formula, companies that purchased legal equipment now find that much of their equipment no longer meets State standards. It is only fair that these companies be allowed a reasonable period of time to depreciate this equipment, before being forced to purchase new equipment or make alterations on their existing vehicle fleet.

A number of Ohio trucking companies not only ordered equipment prior to the implementation of the law, they also signed contracts to move a specific amount of freight at a given price. If a waiver is not granted, these companies will no longer be able to move that freight for the contracted price. The bottom line is, if a reasonable phase-in period is not granted, numerous trucking companies in Ohio will be driven out of business.

Approval of this measure will save jobs and ensure that trucking companies are not unfairly penalized, and I commend Chairman RAHALL for including it in H.R. 4385.

I certainly hope and expect that next week the full committee will approve the bill, and within a few weeks the bill will be approved by the House and sent to the other body.

In addition to Chairman RAHALL, I'd also like to thank and commend the distinguished Chair of the full committee, Mr. MINETA, as well as the hard-working ranking member of the subcommittee, my esteemed colleague from Wisconsin, Mr. PETRI. Finally, I'd like to thank and commend the ranking member of the full committee, Mr. SHUSTER. This bill was crafted with bipartisan cooperation, and I am pleased that, as usual, the committee has been able to work together to craft a bill that will truly help every region of the country.

TRIBUTE TO NORFOLK CHRISTIAN
HIGH SCHOOL FOR PARTICIPA-
TION IN WE THE PEOPLE . . .
THE CITIZEN AND THE CON-
STITUTION

HON. OWEN B. PICKETT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, on April 30, 1994, more than 1,200 students from 47 States and the District of Columbia came to our Nation's Capital to compete in the national finals of the "We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution" program. I am very proud of the class from Norfolk Christian High School in Norfolk, VA, that represented Virginia in this competition. These young scholars worked diligently to reach the national finals and deserve high praise and recognition for their achievement.

The members of the team that represented Virginia were: Jon Boling, Matt Comstock, Stephen Doyle, Matt Duffey, David Fish, Janel Hardison, Nathan Hatcher, Sarah Huston, Jessica Johnson, Stephanie Johnson, Jeff Lankford, Rachel Mulder, Michael Mulford, Jaime Muller, Johnny Pearson, Chris Ryan, Patrick Scheiermann, and Joel Uecker.

Special recognition should also go to their teacher and district coordinator, James H. Hinshaw, who deserves much of the credit for the success of the team. The State coordinator, Helen Coalter, also contributed a significant amount of time and effort to help the team reach the national finals.

The "We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution" program is supported and funded by Congress. It is perhaps the most successful educational program in the country developed specifically to educate young people about the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The 3-day national competition simulates a congressional hearing in which students' oral presentations are judged on the basis of their knowledge of constitutional principles and their ability to apply them to historical and contemporary issues.

Administered by the Center for Civic Education, the program, now in its 7th year, has reached more than 20,100,000 elementary, middle, and high school students nationwide. Members of Congress enhance the program by discussing constitutional issues with both students and teachers. This year, the Thomas Jefferson Commemoration Commission joined the Center for Civic Education in making special presentations to the students in honor of Mr. Jefferson's legacy.

The "We the People" program provides an excellent opportunity for students to better understand and appreciate the role of the U.S. Constitution in our daily lives and how it has helped shape the history of our Nation.

I know the citizens in the Second District and from throughout Virginia join me in congratulating the team from Norfolk Christian High School for their achievement and in wishing each member continued success in their future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO THE UNIVERSITY OF
CHICAGO HOSPITALS AND
WYLER CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in special tribute to the University of Chicago Hospitals and Wyler Children's Hospital for their outstanding commitment to improving the health and well-being of babies and mothers. Recently, the University of Chicago Hospitals and Wyler Children's Hospital have committed themselves to implementing the World Health Organization [WHO] and United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF] Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative. Under this program, these two hospitals have indicated their dedication to promoting breastfeeding, by following the UNICEF-WHO Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding. In their effort to promote healthier babies, these two hospitals will work to inform pregnant women and new mothers of the benefits of breastfeeding, and encourage mothers to breastfeed.

In a time when so many children in America are plagued by hunger, malnutrition, illness, and high infant mortality rates, breastfeeding is a key way to help both mothers and infants. Breastfeeding decreases the risk of numerous health problems, including diarrhea, respiratory and ear infections, and allergic skin disorders. This translates into millions of dollars saved in health care for young children.

I am pleased to see that the University of Chicago Hospitals and Wyler Children's Hospital are instituting this important program. The Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative is a small step, but one of immeasurable importance and utility.

ISRAEL'S 46TH BIRTHDAY

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the State of Israel on the 46th anniversary of its birth. This birthday is celebrated by Jews everywhere and today I join in their celebration.

During the past 46 years, Israel has been a close friend of America's and a strong democracy in a region that has little support for democracies. The future health and success of Israel continues to be of importance to our country, particularly during this time when critical efforts are being made towards establishing peace and stability among Israel and its neighbors.

We are all aware of the hardships that Israel has endured but I am confident that through everything, the Israeli people will continue to uphold the democratic principles in which Theodore Hertzl, who promoted the idea of a Jewish homeland, and Chaim Weizmann and Golda Meir, who were early leaders of the Jewish State, believed so strongly.

Congratulations Israel on your 46th birthday. May you continue to flourish and may your democracy remain ever strong.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE RETIRE-
MENT OF RICHARD A. PRESSER,
DIRECTOR, REGION 10, INTER-
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MA-
CHINISTS AND AEROSPACE
WORKERS

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a friend and supporter of mine, and more importantly, a friend and supporter of working men and women, Richard A. Presser, the retiring Director of District 10, International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, AFL-CIO, Milwaukee.

For 46 years, since was hired at the Ladish Company in Milwaukee, Dick has been active in labor and community affairs. After serving in the Army for 6 years, Dick returned to Milwaukee and Ladish, where he became a union steward, and the rest, as they say, is history.

Dick's career with the International Association of Machinists includes starting out as a steward, then being elected as the Chairman of the Steward Body and eventually being chosen as President of Lodge 1862. The union's members and leadership knew a good thing when they saw it, and named Dick a Business Representative for District 10 in 1967. In 1978 he became the Assistant Director of District 10 and in 1981 he was named Director, a position he has held proudly for 14 years.

Serving locally, regionally and nationally on numerous committees and boards, Dick's guidance has been felt not only by labor, but also by business, government and community groups, groups as diverse as the Guide Dogs of America and the International Guiding Eyes Program to the Wisconsin Unemployment Compensation Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly a pleasure to recognize Dick Presser upon his retirement. In this day and age, Dick is truly a one-of-a-kind "good samaritan." May he and his entire family enjoy this well-deserved retirement.

TRIBUTE TO IRWIN WOLKSTEIN

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that I have learned of the recent death of Mr. Irwin Wolkstein on May 9, 1994. In a time when many are quick to heap criticism and scorn on civil servants, all too often we overlook the exemplary service of those who quietly and effectively work on behalf of us all. Irwin Wolkstein represented the very highest ideals of public service—intelligence, integrity, and commitment.

Mr. Speaker, very few Americans would know that Mr. Wolkstein directly touched the lives of literally millions of older Americans who today enjoy economic security in their retirement years because of the Medicare program. Today, nearly 30 years after the pas-

sage of Medicare, many do not remember the days before Medicare, when even the most basic health care needs of the aged often quickly wiped out their meager savings and Social Security incomes on which they depended for survival.

Now Medicare is an everyday part of the American landscape, but such was not always the case. As a senior civil servant in the 1960s, Irwin Wolkstein played a critical role in making Medicare a reality—not just an idea.

Irv had become one of the government's leading experts on the health security problems of the elderly in America. Much of his early career had been spent at the headquarters of the Social Security Administration in Baltimore, where he served as head of the Agency's Coverage and Disability Branch. Irv was involved in studies of the increasingly burdensome health care needs of the elderly, and he became an expert on the effects of illness on the limited financial resources of most older Americans.

In 1961, President Kennedy called on Congress to enact a program of hospital insurance, financed through a program of social insurance, to help meet the most significant health care costs faced by the elderly—namely, a lengthy hospital stay. The Social Security Administration was called on to begin developing the details of such a program. Irv Wolkstein provided many of the answers about how to design such a program and make it work.

Between 1961 and 1965, when Medicare was enacted, the key policy advisor to whom the Commissioner of Social Security, the Secretary of HEW, and the Congress turned on questions about the Medicare proposal was Irwin Wolkstein. When issues arose about the benefit design, about the standards that would ensure quality, or about how to administer the program, Irv and his staff of bright thinkers in Baltimore would get down to business—working nights and weekends between ongoing meetings of Congressional committees. Back they would come, armed with a range of options and a set of preferred recommendations—recommendations always based on approaches that could be counted on to work in the real world. Insiders, who saw firsthand Irv's boundless capacity to generate new ideas and put them to the test of political acceptability and practicality, often referred to him in later years as one of the true "fathers of the Medicare program."

Mr. Speaker, Irv Wolkstein was an unabashed believer that government could make a positive difference in the lives of people. In 1983, at a Congressional conference on the Future of Medicare, he said that, in the 1960s,

[T]he wealth of the country was believed to be sufficient to permit a share to be made available to protect the aged from insecurity arising from the costs of health services. Medicare's primary goal was to prevent major illness from spelling financial disaster for the older people of the country. The point has been made that the aged cannot be protected from dependency without health insurance that responds to the costs of illness as they occur ***.

We would all be advised to keep these words in mind as we now consider the needs of all Americans for the health security that most of our older citizens now enjoy—in no small part

because of the tireless efforts of Irwin Wolkstein.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure that Members will join with me in expressing our sympathies to Irv's wife, Sylvia, his daughter and son-in-law, Barbara and Perry Kagen, and his grandsons, Brian Neal Kagen and David Ira Kagen.

A TRIBUTE TO THE AMARILLO HIGH SCHOOL LADY SANDIES

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to salute the Amarillo High School women's basketball team, the Lady Sandies, of Amarillo, TX.

On Saturday, March 5, 1994, the Lady Sandies accomplished what very few sports teams have been able to do. They won their second State championship back-to-back by defeating Conroe High School by a score of 62 to 46 in front of 7,392 fans.

The last two seasons the Amarillo High School Sandies have won 71 of their 73 games. Coach Dale Blunt's leadership and dedication is evident in the Sandies' highly successful record. Also instrumental to the success of the Sandies was the high level of teamwork, dedication, and persistence this team possessed. The Amarillo High Sandies became only the second Texas class 5A team to win back-to-back basketball titles since the University Interscholastic League began playing five-on-five in 1979. The Sandies have enjoyed the constant support of the Amarillo High School student body, their parents, and the community of fans that have turned out to watch them play throughout the season.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to recognize Amarillo High School's Lady Sandies, a group of athletes that have turned their teamwork into a winning combination 2 years in a row.

TRIBUTE TO GIRL SCOUT GOLD AWARD RECIPIENT

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to salute an outstanding young woman who has been honored with the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. Gold Award by Trailways Girl Scout Council, in Joliet, IL. She is Carrie Villringer of Girl Scout Troop 230.

She is being honored on May 19, 1994 for earning the highest achievement award in Girl Scouting. The Girl Scout Gold Award symbolizes outstanding accomplishments in the areas of leadership, community service, career planning, and personal development. The Girl Scout Gold Award can be earned by girls age 14-17 or in grades 9-12.

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., an organization serving over 2.6 million girls, has awarded more than 20,000 Girl Scout Gold Awards to

Senior Girl Scouts since the inception of the program in 1980. To receive the award, a Girl Scout must fulfill five requirements: Earn four interest project patches, earn the Career Exploration pin, earn the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award, earn the Senior Girl Scout Challenge, and design and implement a Girl Scout Gold Award project. A plan for fulfilling the requirements of the award is created by the Senior Girl Scout and is carried out through close cooperation between the girl and an adult Girl Scout volunteer.

As a member of the Trailways Girl Scout Council, Carrie began working toward the Girl Scout Gold Award in November, 1993. She completed her project in the areas of the out-of-doors and the environment. She first attended a detailed training hosted by Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. and then returned home to develop a reforestation project/manual to be used at a 230-acre site owned by her council. Her project includes all aspects of tree planting; selection, actual planting, and maintenance.

The earning of the Girl Scout Gold Award is a major accomplishment for Carrie, and I believe she should receive the public recognition due her for this significant service to her community and her country.

REPEAL THE SOCIAL SECURITY EARNINGS TEST

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, although I strongly believe that Congress should fully repeal the Social Security earnings test, I rise today in support of Mr. DENNY HASTERT's compromise of a partial repeal that would raise the earnings test to \$30,000.

In the 102d Congress, the House of Representatives approved similar legislation, but the Senate did not approve it. This fight has gone on for far too long, and I commend Mr. HASTERT for having the tenacity to follow this through. Mr. Speaker, I urge the Congress to discharge a rule and consider the bill on the floor of the House.

You know all the arguments for why this should be done. Seniors have a wealth of work experience and are very productive in our communities. Their contribution to the workforce will spur billions of dollars in our economy.

We should be outraged at the fact that for a senior working above the earnings limit, he or she faces an additional effective tax rate of 33 percent. That is \$1 for every \$3 over the limit earned goes straight to the Treasury. This just isn't right.

Furthermore, the repeal does not favor only the rich. Two-thirds of those who would benefit from the repeal have an earned income of less than \$40,000.

Current seniors have been taking it on the chin during their entire retirement years. Last year the administration raised their taxes, cut Medicare, and slashed senior citizen housing. Something has gone seriously awry as seniors' standards of living have increasingly

eroded, while Congress continues to tax more and spend more.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to take action today. We owe this to the seniors. They deserve the repeal.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 636, FREEDOM OF ACCESS TO CLINIC ENTRANCES ACT OF 1994

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I have continually voted against Federal funding of abortion, and continue to oppose inclusion of abortion coverage in health care reform. I have supported the Hyde amendment and have worked to draw attention to the abortion policies of the Peoples Republic of China and the UNFPA. However, I view this legislation as one addressing violence, not abortion.

After much deliberation, I plan to support this conference report. I am doing so because I believe we must respond to the increasing violence in this country. Although I do not agree with current law regarding abortion, I believe this issue is separate. I will not elaborate on the instances of violence which have taken place outside abortion clinics. Thankfully, those instances have been rare. I wish to state for the record that the overwhelming majority of pro-life Americans are not violent and do not condone violence. All the reputable pro-life groups have separated themselves from violent protest.

I do not believe this bill restricts the right of peaceable assembly. I also believe it is consistent with the first amendment. This bill will continue to allow protest and free speech, but it will crack down on violence.

I also believe this bill is much improved over the version the House considered last year. This conference report exempts parents and legal guardians from the law, thus ensuring that a parent could physically stop an underage daughter from entering an abortion clinic, as I would do. Also, I am pleased that the conference report extends this protection against violent protest to churches and places of worship. Most Americans have been outraged by the increasing numbers of protests at or near churches, most notably the desecration of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York, when a Mass was interrupted by gay rights activists.

The question today is not on abortion, that is a separate debate. Today, the issue is one of fear of physical violence. Regardless of our views on the question of abortion, every citizen should have this protection. Violence is not the answer, and violence on any issue must be stopped. For that reason, I intend to support the conference report.

SALMAN RUSHDIE AND IRAN

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, Congressman TOM LANTOS and I have introduced a House concurrent resolution condemning the death sentence issued against British author Salman Rushdie by the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in Iran and calling for its immediate repudiation.

For over 5 years, Iran has consistently called for the death of Mr. Rushdie and forced him into a life of hiding. On February 14, 1994, the Iranian Government controlled news agency stated that "the sentence—against Salman Rushdie—must be carried out," and just last year, an organization called the Fifteenth Khordad Foundation raised the bounty on Mr. Rushdie to \$2 million plus expenses.

Mr. Speaker, this kind of active threat against human rights, tolerance of differing religious views, and the freedom of expression is unconscionable, and I believe that Congress should be on record as opposing the death sentence condemning Salman Rushdie, opposing raising the bounty for assassinating Mr. Rushdie, and supporting efforts to protect each person's basic human rights and right of free speech.

I urge all of my colleagues to join us in passing this resolution.

CHIAN FEDERATION HONORED FOR SERVICE TO COUNTRY, COMMUNITY

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues a special organization which has done so much to promote the values, culture, and ideals common to the United States and Greece and to strengthen Greek-American relations. I speak, of course, of the Chian Federation which represents 23 different societies and 50,000 individuals with origins from the small island of Chios in the Aegean Sea.

The Chian Federation was formed in 1974, in response to the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. Prompted by the feelings of kinship which so many Chiotas had for their Cypriot brothers and sisters, the many Chiotas who were living primarily in New York organized to bring to the attention of the rest of the United States the atrocities that the Turkish Government was committing on that beleaguered island.

And so the Chian Federation was formed, to lift up a voice against oppression, to speak out against injustice, and to demand that the United States Government stand on the side of freedom for Cyprus. Over the past 20 years, the Chian Federation has been extremely successful in raising public consciousness on this issue in America and beyond.

While the tyrannical occupation of Cyprus still continues, the Chian Federation deserves

a great deal of credit for advocating a just policy for the United States with regard to Cyprus. Indeed, this Congress has recognized that Turkey's actions were illegal in using United States arms during the invasion of Cyprus and that the United States has a duty to promote human rights and self-determination for the Cypriot people.

During its 20-year existence, the Chian Federation has grown in stature and size. Its involvement in issues of importance to the entire Greek-American community has been even greater. Its contribution to strengthening relations between the United States and Greece are well-known to all. In addition, the Federation today sponsors many educational scholarships, cultural activities, educational workshops, and, of course, the Homeric Award.

Mr. Speaker, the many thousand members of the Chian Federation are united by one common bond, an equal love for this great nation, their adopted country, and Greece, their ancestral and cultural homeland. The Chian Federation thus serves as a means for its members to realize the true meaning of the American way, to involve themselves fully in the direction of their government while remembering, revering, and preserving their cultural ancestry. That's why I hope that my colleagues will join me in honoring this group for its service to community and country over the past 20 years and wishing it another 120 of success and growth.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT ACT

HON. RON KLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. KLING. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the National Environmental Training and Employment Act, along with my colleagues on the Education and Labor Committee, Mr. CLAY and Mr. KILDEE. Our intent is to ensure and enhance quality training, health and safety and employment opportunities for environmental response workers in hazardous waste remediation and abatement of toxic substances.

Hazardous waste cleanup and abatement of toxic substances, by nature, is dangerous work with serious health and safety consequences for workers, the community and the environment. Workers are routinely exposed to highly toxic chemical and other environmental wastes such as asbestos and lead.

To adequately protect themselves, the community, and the environment, these workers require the highest possible levels of both skills and health and safety training. I believe that we must ensure that these workers have this training. That is why I am introducing the National Environmental Training and Employment Act.

One of the few growth industries in the United States today is the field of toxic cleanup. As we have sadly learned in recent years, the contamination of the environment is vast and pervasive. In both the private and public sectors, the country is confronted with toxic waste dump sites, aged and decaying nuclear weap-

ons facilities, contaminated military bases, abandoned industrial complexes and public and private buildings and dwellings polluted by asbestos and lead.

In addition, we are now told that large tracts of public land under the control of the Department of the Interior are polluted with chemical wastes and many of our bridges and much of the public housing stock are contaminated with lead-based paint. The resulting pollution of our air, water and soil has created a serious threat to the public health and environment.

Much of the responsibility for this environmental degradation lies with the Federal Government itself. A substantial amount of the waste and pollution is located on property under the control of the Departments of Defense, Energy, Interior and Housing and Urban Development. Other agencies that share regulatory responsibility include the Environmental Protection Agency and the Departments of Transportation, Labor and Health and Human Services.

Every year, Congress appropriates tens of billions of dollars just for the environmental remediation and cleanup of contaminated Federal property. The hazardous waste cleanup and management of the Department of Energy's nuclear weapons facilities alone consumes several billion dollars annually and won't be finished for decades. It's clear that Federal environmental remediation expenditures will drive and shape the environmental response and cleanup industry.

We are also confronted with large-scale toxic contamination of private, State and local property that must be restored to commercially viable uses. Much of it is located in and around large urban areas.

In my home area, western Pennsylvania, there are hundreds if not thousands of closed and abandoned industrial sites, many of which are polluted. These sites are the legacy of what was once America's industrial heartland. State and local governments are now confronted with large cleanup costs if the property is to be economically restored and redeveloped.

Congress has enacted a number of laws to deal with the environmental degradation of our country. These include the Clean Air and Water Acts, Superfund, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA], the Toxic Substances and Control Act, title X of the 1992 Housing Act—governing lead paint abatement—the Occupational Safety and Health Act [OSHA], and others.

However, while a great deal of time and money has been expended on these programs, perhaps the least defined area is the "blue collar" or workforce dimension of the hazardous waste problem.

My legislation seeks to provide some definition in this area. It would require the Secretary of Labor to establish and administer a National Environmental Response Training Program.

The Training Program would certify environmental response employers and contractors, set standards for the training of environmental response workers, accredit environmental training providers and establish a supplementary environmental response safety and health program.

My bill would also create a National Environmental Response Employment Program,

which would provide the necessary training for job opportunities to unemployed and underemployed environmental response workers, emergency response personnel, minorities, women, and displaced military veterans.

Finally, my legislation will provide an interagency focus on environmental problems, a focus that is now missing. The bill will establish a Federal Environmental Coordination Committee, charged with ensuring the cooperation necessary to carry out the objective of the legislation, including collaborative arrangements with the States.

I hope this legislation will further define the scope, nature, and resolution of the workforce problems and opportunities that face us as we attempt to improve our country's environmental cleanup and abatement programs.

DIFFERENTIATING BETWEEN AGRICULTURAL OILS AND TOXIC OILS

HON. JILL L. LONG

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, today, Mr. EWING, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. ROWLAND, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. MONTGOMERY are introducing legislation regarding the issue of Federal agencies differentiating between agricultural oils and toxic oils.

For a year, House and Senate Members have been working on this issue. It should have been taken care of with thoughtful regulations.

Mr. Speaker, in March of this year, more than 50 Members cosigned letters to top administration officials urging them to not regulate animal fats and vegetable oils [AF/VO] in the same manner as toxic oils such as petroleum oil. The reaction from the administration has been mixed. This leads us to believe that we could have a hodgepodge of unharmonized regulations regarding this issue. Therefore, today we are introducing this bill to address the issue legislatively.

Mr. Speaker, currently agencies, including those at Interior, Commerce, Transportation, and at the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA], are developing rules which could regulate all oils alike (including animal fats/vegetable oils and petroleum oils).

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 [OPA 90] is a complex statute enacted in the aftermath of several disastrous petroleum spills (e.g., the Exxon Valdez spill) to provide for oilspill prevention and, in the event of such spills, cleanup and compensation. However, due to an overly broad definition of "oil" in the law, oils subject to the law include not only toxic petroleum oils but also nontoxic animal fats and vegetable oils. In spite of this overly broad definition, however, regulatory agencies have the discretion to differentiate among different types of oils based on their environmental impact and toxicity.

Despite continued support in the House and Senate for the administration to differentiate between oils, some regulators continue to seek rules that treat AF/VO and toxic oils in the same manner.

It just doesn't make sense. And it appears that rather than rely solely on regulations, a legislative change, such as our bill, is needed.

Specifically, the bill would require any Federal agency to differentiate between fats, oils and greases or animal, marine, or vegetable origin, and other oils greases, in issuing certain regulations.

I am hopeful that the legislation will help bring some reason to this issue.

Finally, I note that the Members supporting this bill certainly have no objection to thoughtful regulations of animal fats and vegetable oils. However, ill-conceived regulations could impose burdensome and counterproductive spill response plan requirements. Such requirements, if implemented, could be costly for producers, processors, transporters, and ultimately consumers.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this bill. Similar efforts in this regard have been supported by a number of House Members, including: Mr. EWING, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. OBEY, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. BAESLER, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. CANADY, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. HAYES, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. WALSH, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. BUYER, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. JOHNSON (SD), Mr. COMBEST, Mr. KLUG, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. PENNY, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. MINGE, Mr. GEREN, Mr. DELAY, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. HALL (TX), Mr. SLATTERY, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. MANTON, Mr. WYNN, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. PETERSON (MN), Mr. FAWELL, Ms. MYERS, Mr. GILLMOR, Ms. DANNER, Mr. BAKER, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. TAUZIN, and Mr. MCCLOSKEY.

In addition, the bill is supported by a large number of organizations, including: the American Bakers Association, the American Fats and Oils Association, American Feed Industry Association, American Frozen Food Institute, American Meat Institute, American Soybean Association, the Beer Institute, the Biscuit and Cracker Manufacturers' Association, Chocolate Manufacturers Association, Corn Refiners Association, Food Industry Environmental Forum, Food Industry Environmental Network, Food Marketing Institute, Grocery Manufacturers of America, Independent Bakers Association, Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, International Dairy Foods Association, National Agricultural Chemicals Association, National American Wholesale Grocers' Association, National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, National Broiler Council, National Cattlemen's Association, National Confectioners Association, National Corn Growers Association, National Cotton Council of America, National Cottonseed Products Association, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, National Environmental Strategies, National Fisheries Institute, National Food Processors Association, National Oilseed Processors Association, National Pasta Association, National Pork Producers Council, National Renderers Association, National Soft Drink Association, National Turkey Federation, Snack Food Association, and the U.S. Canola Association.

Again, I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES J. TARTAL
AND JOSEPH H. SCHEFF

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in appreciation of the exceptional dedication of Mr. James J. Tartal and Mr. Joseph H. Scheff, who retired from the Federal Aviation Administration on April 30, 1994.

Mr. Tartal has served the Federal Government for over 30 years. For the past 20 years, he has served as a project manager in the FAA's Beckley, WV, airports field office, which services airports in the State of West Virginia and the western part of Pennsylvania. Mr. Tartal is a registered professional engineer in West Virginia and Ohio. He has also received various awards for his contributions, and one of his innovative ideas has been patented.

During Mr. Scheff's 24-year tenure as manager of the Beckley airports field office, he has received various awards including the FAA Regional Administrator's Award for Public Awareness and the DOT/FAA Certificate of Achievement for being nominated by his staff as first line supervisor of the year in 1985. Mr. Scheff is a professional engineer in three States and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

The FAA has also recognized Mr. Scheff for his contributions to his community with the FAA Eastern Region Community Service Recognition Award. Mr. Scheff has served his community for many years as a patron member in the Boy Scouts, receiving the Boy Scouts of America Silver Beaver Award for Distinguished Service to Youth in 1981. He was also the president of the Southern West Virginia Soccer Referee Association. Furthermore, in 1992, Mr. Scheff was ordained as an Episcopal priest, and he currently serves the parish of a church in Daniels, WV.

Mr. Tartal and Mr. Scheff, in their capacities, have helped promote and foster the development of airports and aviation throughout the region. I know I speak for my friends in the Beckley area when I thank Mr. Tartal and Mr. Scheff for their contributions to the industry and their communities. I urge all my colleagues to wish them and their families the very best.

TRIBUTE TO FRED GENTILE

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to honor one of Brooklyn's most outstanding and respected citizens, Mr. Fred Gentile. Mr. Gentile has been enhancing the Brooklyn community since he was born there in 1929.

A recent retiree, Mr. Gentile worked for the Brooklyn Union Gas Company for 34 years. In addition to serving as the company's senior vice president, Mr. Gentile actively served the American Gas Association, both on the Ac-

counting Advisory Council and the taxation committee. He also belonged to the Society of Gas Lighting, and the New York chapter of the Financial Executive Institute.

With those credentials, it is hard to believe that Mr. Gentile found so much time and energy for nonbusiness-related community service projects, like the Boys and Girls Clubs which he has worked with since 1979. He is currently serving on the board of managers for the Brooklyn chapter which oversees 3 club-houses. Mr. Gentile also worked as a trustee, and audit committee chairman for the Brooklyn Methodist Hospital. In addition to this Mr. Gentile has served as parish council president at the Our Lady of Grace Church in Brooklyn.

I would like to join his wife Jane, and his two sons, Stephen and Matthew, in honoring this wonderful community participant, Mr. Fred Gentile.

Mr. Speaker, thank you for granting me the opportunity to thank Mr. Gentile for everything he has added to the Brooklyn community.

TRIBUTE TO JAKE J.
McCULLOUGH, JR.

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a fellow police officer, Mr. Jake J. McCullough, Jr., of Hannahville, MI. As a former police officer for the city of Escanaba and a Michigan State Trooper, I fully understand the dedication and daily commitment of law enforcement officials. Many times, the work these Americans do is taken for granted. Many times, we forget that these people are human beings with no better chance of immortality than the rest of us—even though their jobs keep them constantly in the way of danger. When communities, wives, and children lose a valued professional and a loved one, we are reminded of the frailty of life and the inherent threat in the law enforcement profession.

Jake was doing what he did best when he was killed on December 5, 1981, serving the people of Hannahville and Menominee County. After assisting a child who had been hit by a car, Jake decided to follow the ambulance to the hospital. It was enroute to the hospital that his squad car was hit by another vehicle and Jake was killed. We will never forget that Jake died on duty while helping a member of his community.

Jake was born in Whitney, a small town in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. After serving in the Army and graduating from the U.S. Indian Police Academy, he returned to begin a career serving his hometown. His distinguished career in law enforcement ended that fateful night in December of 1981. Jake is survived by his wife, Mary Lou; his son, Lloyd; and his daughters, Isabelle, Betty, and Lisa.

On Sunday, May 15, 1994, Jake's family will be in Washington to help bestow upon Officer McCullough a long-deserved honor—a permanent place on the Police Officers Memorial in Washington, DC. On this memorial, his engraved name will serve as a timeless reminder

to all Americans of the dedication and selflessness of American law enforcement.

Jake's family, and all of us, should be very proud. Those that knew Jake know how worthy he is of such an honor. From this Sunday forth, all visitors to this hallowed memorial will know of Officer Jake J. McCullough, Jr.

SERVING NOTICE

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the rules of the Democratic Caucus, I wish to serve notice on my colleagues that I may seek less than an open rule for the consideration by the House of Representatives of the bill H.R. 2108, Black Lung Restoration Act of 1993.

MOUNT OLIVE COLLEGE HONORS
JAMES BAXTER HUNT

HON. H. MARTIN LANCASTER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. LANCASTER. Mr. Speaker, Mount Olive College, an Original Free Will Baptist college in the North Carolina Third Congressional District, will honor James Baxter Hunt, the father of North Carolina Governor James B. Hunt, Jr., for 30 years service as a member and chairman of the Board of Trustees during commencement exercises on Saturday, May 14.

Mr. Hunt, an active church and community leader, will receive one of the highest honors given by the college during a luncheon in the Lois K. Murphy Regional Center in recognition of his work for the college and its students, the Center's student lounge will be dedicated as the "James Baxter Hunt Student Lounge" and a commemorative plaque will be affixed to the room.

Friends and colleagues of Mr. Hunt, as well as Mount Olive college President W. Burkette Raper and Governor Hunt, will participate in the ceremonies.

A Guilford County native, James Baxter Hunt earned a bachelor of science degree at North Carolina University in preparation for a career in forestry and soil conservation and pioneered work in those fields for 32 years, primarily in Wilson County, where he planted more than 100,000 trees on his own properties.

Mr. Hunt served his home church, Marsh Swamp Original Free Will Baptist Church, as Sunday School superintendent from 1948 to 1972. It was at Marsh Swamp that the Convention of Original Free Will Baptists voted in 1953 to purchase property in Mount Olive as a home for Mount Olive College.

Mr. Hunt was elected to the Mount Olive College Board of Trustees in 1964, a membership he still holds, and he was elected its chairman in 1974. When he retired from chairmanship in 1989, Mr. Hunt was presented an

honorary lifetime membership on the board's executive committee.

During Mr. Hunt's tenure on the board, he provided leadership for the construction of every building on the main campus and for the growth of enrollment from 250 to nearly 1,000 students including the program at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base in Goldsboro, NC. As chairman, he encouraged and supported the college's development from a 2-year to a 4-year institution.

Mr. Hunt and his wife, the late Mrs. Elsie Brame Hunt of Rock Ridge, NC, were recognized during 1989 commencement exercises as "Distinguished Friends of Mount Olive College." The Hunts have two sons, Robert Brame Hunt of Clayton and Governor James Baxter Hunt Jr. of Lucama, NC. Mr. Hunt is now married to the former Pearl Reardon Johnson. Mr. Hunt was also honored with an original poem, "A Man to Remember", by Lee Davenport Witte of the Lake Phelps region of North Carolina:

A MAN TO REMEMBER

A little boy
age of eight
lived on a farm
in the low rolling hills—
the Piedmont area—
of our cherished Old North State.
Taught by his parents
the age-old wisdom
of the Bible,
to follow God's counsel
the ten commandments
and the very important
Golden Rule,
in the family home
and in Sunday School.

A soft spoken
gentle boy
plowed the fields
tilled the soil
planted the crops
of corn, tobacco,
soybeans
and cotton.
Working alongside his brothers
he learned lessons of life
he has never forgotten.

A shy little boy
who
way before dawn
hurried
to milk the cows
to supply the milk
the neighbors depended on.
Then off to school
he would go.
For he had been taught
that Education
is mankind's
most valuable tool.

Another thing he learned
as he plowed the furrows
of the farm's rich earth—
the soil of the land
was fragile, precious
and must be renewed
and nurtured
or
like the farm tools uncared for
and
left in the rain to rust,
would become nothing
but wind-driven
scattered
useless dust.

When into manhood
he grew

as small boys do
he met a school teacher
named 'Elsie'.
He married this beautiful lady
who worked and walked
Life's road with him.
She gave to him
her gifts of joy—
two really fine sons
two very good boys
one named 'Robert'
and one named 'Jim'.

Oh yes,
You know they did
farm the land
hoe the corn
chop the cotton
milk the cows
and brand the cattle.
These two fine boys
grew into outstanding men
following in the footsteps
of their father
and emulating him.

Elsie,
The beloved wife and mother
passed on from view
And later on
he married their longtime
family friend, Miss Pearl
who loves him
and loves his children, too.
See the beautiful character
of this loving spiritual man
Listen to his teachings
Number his qualities
one by one
Look at the grand work
this man has done. . . .!

Where once
acres of barren
tortured
eroded farmland
lay in neglect abuse
and ruin
Stands
a glorious fertile forest
of lofty whispering pine trees
where the wild animals roam free.
The dogwoods blossom
pink and white.

The pungent fragrance
of the honeysuckle
pervades the night
The cardinals can flash
their bright red wings
The owls can hoot
and the wild birds sing
Frogs croak their freedom song
in the moss covered banks
of the gurgling brook
The wildflowers colorful
as a patchwork quilt
attest to the rebirth
of the once forsaken
forlorn and
ragged earth.

There even stands a serene lake
with pristine water beside
a big red barn and
the white house in which he lives.

And, Oh Yes,
another house of brown
to match the soil of
his beloved farm's ground.

All of this beauty
we now see
is due to the unselfish
long hard years of work
this man has done
And which now
is enjoyed by everyone.

James Baxter Hunt

is this man's name
who with Burkette Raper
his longtime friend
shared from the beginning
the vision
the dream
to build Mount Olive College
Because these two men knew
that Education
for the young
is a most valued and
important thing.

Mr. James B. Hunt, Sr. . . .
All who "carry" the Tar Heel Pride
will always remember
Who You were
And
We will all Remember
"Who You Are"!

WORKING IN THE SCHOOLS [WITS] PROGRAM

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Working in the Schools (WITS) program in my District in Illinois. It is a pleasure to be able to address the House about this program because it is successful and is having a positive impact on young people living in Chicago Housing Authority developments in my District. By recognizing the work of WITS, I hope to increase awareness and interest in this program and to increase support for programs like it.

Founded in 1991, WITS began when Ms. Joanne Alter, Ms. Marion Stone, and Ms. Bonnie Nims volunteered as tutors at Richard Byrd Academy, a public elementary school that serves residents of the Cabrini Green housing development. The program now serves four schools with 70 volunteers providing more than 13,000 hours of tutoring last year. Plans to expand the program to serve children from the Chicago Housing Authority's Henry Horner Homes and Robert Taylor Homes are currently being planned.

The children who are tutored each Tuesday and Thursday by WITS volunteers are benefited by personal attention that is often difficult to receive in Chicago's public school's overcrowded classrooms. This critically important personal attention provides not only help for children struggling to grasp a new concept or subject but it is also a significant boost to the children's self-esteem. As the principal of Sojourner Truth Elementary School, Ms. Pernecie Pugh, said, "The children in my school are placed in a predicament they have no control of. Very few things in their lives are consistent: the consistency of the WITS volunteers makes them a "Special Somebody". The children look forward to Tuesdays and Thursdays. The WITS volunteers not only bring their time and energies, but bring a multitude of other talents the children need."

I commend the WITS program for its success to date and I hope that it will continue to assist and enrich my young constituents in the months and years ahead.

JOHN MCKEAN SQUARE NAMED IN HONOR OF DISTINGUISHED CIVIC LEADER

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues an important event which will take place in my district on Wednesday, May 25th. On that day, the City of New York will officially rename the corner of Tudor City Place and East 43rd Street as John McKean Square in honor of the civic leader and community activist who passed away last year.

John Ferguson McKean was an inspiration to the many people who had the opportunity to work with him. As anyone who even briefly met him quickly found out, John certainly had a powerful impact upon many lives. At his funeral last year, a good friend described John as the "mayor or benevolent lord of Tudor City," and that's why I know he would be pleased that a site so close to his heart will forever stand as testimony to his commitment to the community and our City.

John's commitment to community service was remarkable. He spent a lifetime working on behalf of New York and his neighbors. His energy was infectious; once John lent his hand and heart to a cause, he would not rest until the job was done. He never entertained the thought of failure; John always had the will, and he always showed the rest of us the way.

John served on so many committees and community organizations that it would be impossible to talk about each of them here. After extraordinary service in the U.S. Navy during World War II which resulted in his being awarded the Legion of Merit, John spent the rest of his adult life applying his persistence and drive for the benefit of others.

John was, of course, a nationally renowned tenant leader. As co-chair of the Committee Against Rent Increase Passalongs, as a member of the East Side Rezoning Alliance, as President of the New Democratic Club, and as a committee member of the New York State Council of Environmental Advisors, Community Board 6, the 17th Precinct Community Council, and Concerned Citizens for a Fair and Effective Justice, John worked tirelessly on behalf of those less fortunate than he. And his visionary leadership of the Tudor City Association, of which he was the founder and president for 20 years, and the Tudor City Greens, of which he was Chairman for Life, will never be forgotten. In fact, as one of New York City's most important tenant advocates, his lobbying in Albany led to the passage of new legislation which protected the rights of tenants across the state.

But if one was forced to choose one crowning achievement which characterized John's remarkable tenacity, intelligence, and determination, one would have to recall his leadership with regards to the quixotic, yet ultimately successful, effort to halt attempts to bulldoze two parks in Tudor City into oblivion. John simply refused to allow these beautiful oases to be replaced by some gigantic monstrosity of

a 52-story building. And when the going got tough, John rallied residents with a bullhorn to form a human chain around the park, mounting a successful challenge to the destruction.

Mr. Speaker, I like to think of that morning as a more civilized version of Tiananmen Square, with the difference being that the good guys won. That morning, John crystallized the very essence of community activism. I believe that today's young people can take a page from this great man's book. If you really care about your community, you must believe that you can make a difference. Ask any of the residents of Tudor City of John McKean made a difference. Today, mothers still play in the park with their children because of him; midtown has at least one green sanctuary, rather than another monolith of brick and mortar.

There are so many other stories of John's civic leadership. This was a man who spent the night with his wife in sleeping bags on the slate floor of their building lobby, guarding the door during a walk-out of building employees. As Kevin McKean, his nephew, once put it, "he was always a warrior at heart, always happiest when fighting the good fight."

And John's support did not end with his civic contributions. Those of us who were lucky enough to call him friend, and they were so many, will always remember his support and guidance in times of need. He had a wonderful sense of humor and he could reinvigorate one's enthusiasm and commitment just by his laugh.

Mr. Speaker, John McKean may have left us in a physical sense. But he will live on, through the dedication of John McKean Square, through the positive impact he has had on his community, and certainly in the hearts and minds of the many people whose lives he has touched.

HAPPY ANNIVERSARY, REV. THOMAS LONDON

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. BARCIA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I, among his many friends and admirers, this Sunday celebrate the Reverend Dr. Thomas London's fifth anniversary of service to the Tabernacle Missionary Baptist Church and our Saginaw community.

One of 10 children in a loving, tight-knit family, Reverend London has been an example of faith and love throughout his life. Introduced to the word of God at an early age, Reverend London grew up in Memphis, TN, singing gospel music and developing his awesome preaching abilities through text and, more importantly, soulful intuition.

In 1975, Reverend London began serving his community as an ordained minister of the Gospel, attending to the Joshua Missionary Baptist Church and, migrating to Detroit, he attained his first pastorate with the Fenkel Avenue Baptist Church. Subsequent to his work at Fenkel Avenue, Reverend London took the word of God to heart as he founded the Trinity

Bible Institute, and actively rallied the community to pioneer the Faith Missionary Baptist Church, where he served as full-time pastor for 11 years.

In August of 1993, Reverend London was awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Divinity degree from Central East School of Religion of the Dallas Baptist Christian College, and as pastor of Tabernacle Baptist Church in Saginaw, his words of faith and inspiration captured the love of Jesus Christ in our youth, ensuring the viability of this generation and those to come.

I urge all my colleagues to wish Reverend London, his lovely wife Lucinda, and son Kevin our very best.

INTRODUCTION OF FIVE CONGRESSIONAL REFORM BILLS

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a package of five congressional reform bills which I believe are vital to getting Congress back on the right track. For too long, control of this body has been in the hands of powerful, out-of-touch committee chairmen and entrenched leadership. These five bills put the power where it belongs—the people.

I believe an excellent place to start is to abolish proxy voting on committees and subcommittees. Proxy voting allows Congressmen who do not show up for committee hearings to simply give chairmen the authority to cast their votes. At best proxy votes discourage discourse on important issues and encourage poorly informed Members to base their votes on the opinions of others rather than on their own knowledge of a subject since they vote on legislation without hearing debate. At worst, it feeds the power of already overly-controlling committee chairmen to kill bills.

A second much-needed reform is requiring recorded votes on all appropriations and revenue raising bills. This body routinely spends millions of dollars without ever having to record a vote. Subsequently, Americans have no way to check their Representative's vote. My second bill would force recorded votes on every single bill that spends a dime of money.

My third bill attacks the expensive and frequently abused franking budget. I've already cut my own franking budget by 50 percent. It can be done easily and in no way harms the ability of Representatives to keep in touch with their district. Rather it prevents Members from barraging their constituents with mass mailings that are nothing short of campaign literature drops and vote solicitations.

My fourth bill cuts funding of the legislative branch for fiscal year 1995 by 25 percent. I have reduced my own staff by 25 percent. We have been able to get the job done with fewer staffers which is why I certainly think Congress could weather a 25 percent cut. Before Congress asks Americans to cough up any more of their hard earned money, they should apply some of their "cut-spending" rhetoric to their own pocketbooks.

My fifth bill allows a mechanism by which any Member can call for an up or down vote

on provisions included in appropriations bills. Let's face it, Congress is in the habit of bowing to special interest groups, spending mountains of taxpayer money on frivolous pork barrel projects. One reason the spending free-for-all continues is that liberal congressional leadership presents rank and file Members with an up or down vote on multi-billion dollar spending packages laden with pork.

The result: fiscally responsible Members of Congress are forced to vote for pork in order to get through a few truly important and much-needed items. This is nothing short of budgetary blackmail. My bill would put an end to this outrageous practice by allowing a Member of Congress to force a line-item vote, provided 49 other Congressmen sign a line-item discharge.

While I know these bills face an uphill battle in the Congress, I believe they represent good ideas that will save taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars, bringing about real reform to a Congress that's truly out-of-reach and unaccountable to the American families and businesses it's supposed to be representing.

TRIBUTE TO OFFICER JAMES D. WILFERD

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Officer James D. Wilferd of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department. For 32 years, Officer Wilferd has worked to fight crime on the streets and in the neighborhoods of St. Louis. On behalf of the people of St. Louis, I extend my congratulations and best wishes for a well-earned retirement.

In his distinguished career, Officer Wilferd has served in the Fourth Police District, the Seventh Police District (where he also served as a District Detective), Second Police District, and the Mounted Patrol. During his tireless service to our community, Officer Wilferd earned an associate of science degree in administration of justice, a bachelor of science degree in legal justice, and a master of arts degree in administration of justice.

Officer Wilferd and his wife, Marcella, have three children and four grandchildren. His sons, David and Todd Wilferd, are both members of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department. Officer Wilferd's other son, Terry is presently serving in the U.S. Air Force.

I commend Officer Wilferd's service. Officer Wilferd will retire from the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department May 15, 1994.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. BERNIE GOLER

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Dr. Bernie Goler of San Bernardino, CA. Dr. Goler

will be honored for his leadership, on May 21, as he is presented with the Rabbi Norman F. Feldheim Award at a gala dinner dance commemorating the 103d anniversary of Congregation Emanu El.

Bernie Goler was born in Memphis, TN, and received his undergraduate degree from Tulane University and Southwestern College. He received his M.D. degree from the University of Tennessee College of Medicine in 1965. After a medical internship and Radiology residency in St. Louis, he was activated into the active duty Naval Reserve and served as a medical officer during Vietnam. He was honorably discharged with the rank of lieutenant commander in 1969. After completing his residency in Radiology at Wadsworth Veterans Hospital, Dr. Goler was certified by the American Board of Radiology in 1971 and the American Board of Nuclear Medicine the following year.

Dr. Goler came to San Bernardino in 1971 and joined the Radiology Department of St. Bernardine Medical Center. Since that time, he has led the development of the department from a two-room facility to the premiere facility of its kind in the Inland Empire. During this time, he has served in a variety of instrumental capacities including medical director of the Radiology Department from 1983-93.

Over the years, Dr. Goler has been an active member of a number of civic and community-based organizations. He has served on the board of the Lung Association and is currently on the board of the Inland Empire Symphony. As a valued member of Congregation Emanu El, he has served in numerous leadership capacities including president from 1988-90. A supporter of Hadassah, he has also served as president and campaign chairman of the San Bernardino United Jewish Welfare Fund.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues in paying tribute to this most deserving and outstanding man. Throughout his life, Dr. Goler has demonstrated a tremendous commitment to the betterment of our community and has touched the lives of many people. It is only fitting that the House recognize him today.

WELCOME TO JESSAMINE COUNTY MIDDLE SCHOOL

HON. SCOTTY BAESLER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. BAESLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome students from Jessamine County Middle School in Nicholasville, KY, who have arrived in our Nation's Capital. I am delighted to see these young students come to visit and witness first hand an inside look at Washington, DC.

Their trip will include educational visits to the Lincoln Memorial, Jefferson Memorial, the Washington Monument, the Capitol Building, the Smithsonian Institution, Ford's Theatre and the Vietnam Memorial. Also, as a demonstration of honor and respect for all Americans who have served this country so bravely, these students will participate in a wreath laying ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery.

Again, I welcome these fine young Kentuckians to Washington, DC, I hope they enjoy their trip, and I am confident that their experiences here will give them a greater insight and appreciation for our democracy.

TRIBUTE TO OUR NATION'S NURSES

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate our Nation's nurses for their outstanding work and dedication in providing care to the sick.

As a result of being on the front lines of treating medical conditions, while also performing most of the required administrative duties in providing that care, nurses are in a unique position to understanding the system. In fact, I don't think there is any other health care profession that is as exposed to the intricacies of providing health care as nurses are.

The nursing profession faces imminent change as Congress moves forward with reform, and they are facing many new challenges in today's ever-changing medical technology. More than ever before, nurses are playing an important role in expanding quality care while our expectations of them rise.

Even under the strain of health care reform, austere budgets, rapid change in technology, inadequate pay, and a shortage of nurses, they continue to carry out their responsibilities of protecting their clients and maintaining public trust like no other group of professionals. Few people truly understand the important service nurses provides in keeping our communities together.

I urge my colleagues to listen closely to what they have to say. These are the care givers who are on the front lines of the system, and they are keenly aware of what needs to be done to improve the quality of care in this country.

In my health care advisory group I have two nurses—Ms. Golden Bethune and Ms. Muriel Shore. They have been indispensable to me in keeping me informed of concerns of their colleagues and their patients, and I hear them. I appreciate having the honor of working with them, and I am proud that they are active members of New Jersey's District 11.

Mr. Speaker, I salute our Nation's nurses. They deserve our support, our gratitude, and our respect.

ANDREW A. ATHENS HONORED FOR LIFETIME OF SERVICE TO COMMUNITY AND COUNTRY

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues an important event which will take place in my district this Saturday, May 14. That evening,

The Pancyprrian Association will honor Mr. Andrew A. Athens for his lifetime of service to community and country.

Mr. Speaker, no tribute could be more deserved. Andrew's leadership and drive have benefited every cause to which he has lent his hand. All those whom he has touched have profited by his example and his generosity.

Andrew is a decorated United States veteran, who served with distinction as an Army Captain in World War II and as a liaison officer with the Belgian Government. He was awarded a Bronze Star Medal for his extraordinary and meritorious service during the Egypt-Libya campaign and an Army Commendation Ribbon for the European campaign.

After the war, Andrew embarked on a highly successful business career. As a cofounder of Metron Steel Corp., Andrew served as its President and CEO from 1950 to 1991. Under his four decades of leadership, Metron Steel prospered greatly.

Andrew has spent his adult life working on behalf of those less fortunate than he. And what makes him such a great American is the fact that despite his considerable success, he has never forgotten his roots; he has never tired in his efforts to preserve the distinct values and heritage of his ancestors.

In particular, Andrew has given so much to the cause of a free Cyprus. He is a trustee for Cyprus Relief Fund of America, the Cyprus Children's Fund, and the Makarios Scholarship Fund. And in 1974, Andrew founded the United Hellenic American Congress, for which he continues to serve as national chairman.

Andrew's considerable achievements are well known to all. He has been honored both by President Spyros Kyprianou and President George Vassiliou of the Republic of Cyprus in 1986 and 1988 respectively. He has been decorated by the governments of Greece and Belgium, honored by his Beatitude Archbishop Chrysostomos of Cyprus, and received many other awards, too numerous to mention here.

Andrew has also always supported the Greek Orthodox Church with his whole heart. His service as Chairman of Leadership 100 is yet another example of his total devotion to the Church. No one who knows Andrew has any doubt that this group will reach its stated goal of raising \$50 million for an endowment fund for the perpetuation of Orthodoxy in America. In addition, Andrew served as National Chairman of the National Tribute to Greek Orthodoxy commemorating the 25th Anniversary of the Enthronement and honoring his Eminence Archbishop Iakovos as Primate of the Greek Orthodox Church in the Americas. In recognition of his efforts, Andrew has been awarded the Athenagoras Human Rights Award by the Order of St. Andrew and the Bronze Medal, order of St. Innocent, Apostle of America by the Holy Synod of Bishops of the Orthodox Church in America.

Andrew was also a co-founder of the Hellenic American Chamber of Commerce, U.S.A. Inc. in 1991. With Andrew as Chairman of the Board since its creation, this effective organization has promoted trade and investment opportunities between the United States and Greece. Indeed, the American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce is the only American organization recognized by the Greek Government as an official liaison between the United States and Greece.

Andrew's work as a statesman promoting warm relations between the United States and Greece was recognized when he was named as a member of the Presidential Delegation in October of 1991 at the funeral service for Patriarch Dimitrios I in Constantinople.

And just over a year ago, Andrew received the great honor of being awarded the National Ethnic Coalition Organizations for representing the essence of the American way of life.

Mr. Speaker, Andrew Athens should stand as an example to us all. His dedication and leadership have enriched our country and the world immeasurably. That's why I am proud to count him as a personal friend, and why I would like my colleagues to join me and the Pancyprrian Association in honoring Andrew Athens for his lifetime of service.

TRIBUTE TO KENNETH BISHOP

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to stand today in recognition of an outstanding educator and administrator from Ohio's ninth district. On August 1, 1994, Mr. Kenneth E. Bishop, superintendent of the Washington Local School System will retire. I am honored to focus national attention today on his career and commitment to young people in my community.

Mr. Bishop's outstanding leadership has provided one of the largest school districts of Northwest Ohio a reputation for top-rate education and efficient management. For example, he is credited with operating the district on the second-lowest school tax rate in Lucas County.

The Superintendent entered the public education system as a teacher in Middletown, OH in 1958. He joined the staff of Washington Local as treasurer in 1969 and earned a reputation as an outstanding leader which brought about his unanimous appointment as superintendent in 1978. Since that time, Mr. Bishop has reorganized the administrative staff of Washington Local without adding personnel, placing greater emphasis on curriculum development and monitoring. One recently developed program is the Proficiency Summit which convened last year to increase ninth grade proficiency test scores. The results are incredible! Test scores have risen by 51 percent, an achievement everyone should applaud.

After receiving his Bachelor's degree in 1958 from Wilmington College, Mr. Bishop continued his education by receiving a Master of Education degree from Xavier University in 1964 and his specialist degree in 1980 from the University of Toledo. He has participated in numerous professional organizations and community activities, including the Board of Community Relations, the American Association of School Administrators, Christ Presbyterian Church and the Old Newsboys. He has also held leadership positions in the Ohio Association of School Business Officials and the Triby Rotary Club of West Toledo. He and his wife have raised two children and are the proud grandparents of four grandchildren.

Mr. Bishop plans to explore other exciting professional opportunities after a lifetime of dedication to the public education. He has set an example by which we should all learn. I ask my colleagues to join me in showing the gratitude and respect this man deserves.

IN HONOR OF GIGI STENGARD

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to take a few minutes to recognize Gigi Stengard's distinguished career of service to the people of the tri-cities of Union City, Fremont, and Newark, CA.

Gigi, a native of Sweden, came to the United States with her husband 22 years ago. She is a graduate of Upsala University in Sweden, Cambridge University in Great Britain, and the University of Chicago. She began serving the people of our community 7 years ago when she moved to the East Bay with her husband and five children.

She quickly became active in local affairs, assisting in the projects of the Fremont Symphony, the Olive Hyde art guild, LOV Newark, and the Union City chamber of commerce among others. A year later, she founded Tri-City Tidings, a community magazine highlighting local events. She established and organized the first Tri-Cities Treats, an annual community food fair which raises considerable funds for local charities.

Gigi is the founding member of the Tri-Cities Scandinavian club, which holds free concerts performed by groups of Swedish musicians. Over 10,000 school children have been enriched by these events over the last few years.

This month, much to our remorse, The Stengards will be moving from the Bay area to their retirement home in Florida. On May 15, 1994, Gigi will be honored at a Tri-Cities Treats event. Mr. Speaker, Gigi Stengard will be sorely missed by all of her colleagues in community service and the countless East Bay citizens who have benefited from her dedication and friendship. I wish her much happiness and success in all her future endeavors.

GOOD SAMARITAN

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor a woman who has dedicated her life to public service and toward the betterment of her community. That woman is Mary Douglas of Springfield, MA and her story is one that exemplifies the American values of perseverance and dedication. She overcame great adversity in order to become a civic leader and to stand up for the issues she held dear. Her faith in her religion and her dedication to the ideals in which she believed are characteristics that exemplify the American spirit.

Mrs. Douglas was born on October 28, 1919 in Saint Albans, VT to Charles and Clair Brace. Mr. Brace, an elevator operator, had five children, all girls, of which Mary was the oldest. At the age of 19 Mary married Harry Douglas and together they had one son, Charles Harry Douglas. Today she has two grandchildren, Douggie and Debbie, and two great-grandsons. Her true labor of love was to be a nurse, but unfortunately she was never able to achieve this goal. In order to support her family she took a job at the Bosch Factory in Springfield, but an on-the-job injury forced her to leave the factory after 2 years. Not willing to leave the work force, Mrs. Douglas persevered and was a waitress for many years at numerous Springfield area establishments.

There have always been two constants in Mary Douglas' life, politics and religion. Quite frankly, she is a leader, and she used her leadership skills to influence the political world around her. She worked on numerous city, State, and national political campaigns, and pioneered local senior politics by founding the Tri-Towers council and serving as a dedicated representative of the Silver Hair Legislature. A faithful parishioner of Sacred Heart Parish in Springfield, religion is never far from Mrs. Douglas' mind. Her deep piety is displayed in the fact that she has a self-made shrine in her bedroom.

Mary Douglas defied the odds. Her perseverance and dedication allowed her to rise up from meager beginnings to become a local leader. She overcame injury and hardship to become a spokesperson for seniors' rights, someone who stood up for her beliefs and for the beliefs of her friends. One can often hear her say, "If you need me call me," and "The phone doesn't stop ringing." She is a pillar of her community, and her story should be an inspiration to all.

NATIONAL LABORATORY EMPLOYEES INCENTIVE

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to provide a retirement incentive to national laboratory employees who are members of the Public Employees Retirement System [PERS] of California.

These 450 men and women have each given over 30 years of service to the Department of Energy [DOE] and yet they were not offered a retirement incentive when DOE began downsizing staff at national laboratories administrated by the University of California.

The DOE funds three national laboratories through the University of California. From 1940 until October 1, 1961, national laboratory employees enrolled in the PERS of California. In 1961, the University of California established its own retirement system. As a result, employees hired at the national laboratories after October 1, 1961, were enrolled in the University of California Retirement Program (UCRP). When the University of California established the new retirement system, national

laboratory employees were given the option to transfer to the UCRP or remain with the PERS. Most chose to stay with the PERS because they had already accrued benefits in that system.

In 1993 when DOE began downsizing, national laboratory employees with UCRP were offered a retirement incentive package that added three years to retirement age, three years service credit, and three months pay. National laboratory employees with the PERS were not offered any incentive. The result of the University of California's decision to offer retirement incentive only to employees with UCRP was discriminatory against the most senior employees at the labs who were with the PERS of California.

As with any retirement incentive, this bill would have initial costs, but would generate millions of dollars in salary savings each year thereafter. For an initial investment of \$14 million we could achieve \$32 million in national laboratory salaries in the first year alone.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation which brings both equality and savings to the scientists and employees of our national laboratories.

RECOGNIZING THE PASSING OF LEONARD CERONE

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, April 23, the teachers and students of Covington Middle School lost a teacher, a colleague, and a friend.

Leonard Cercone gave 33 years of his life to the teaching of students, but to truly quantify his gifts, by any measure, is impossible. This is clear listening to the words of devotion from his past and present students.

Surely, this was a teacher who knew that the only limits for young minds are their own boundless imaginations.

He realized that teaching is more than a profession. He knew that he and his colleagues were helping sow the seeds for our future—our children.

Here are some quotes from his students:

He had high expectations for us and we tried not to disappoint him.

He had a presence that inspired you to do anything.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that Mr. Leonard Cercone made a real difference. And I am sure that his hopes and dreams will not only live on with his family, but blossom in his students.

TRIBUTE TO EMPLOYEES AT AUDIE L. MURPHY MEMORIAL VETERANS HOSPITAL IN SAN ANTONIO, TX

HON. FRANK TEJEDA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. TEJEDA. Mr. Speaker, I received a letter from a Vietnam veteran, Gary F. Thomas,

who was recently a patient for three months at Audie L. Murphy Memorial Veterans Hospital in San Antonio, TX. Mr. Thomas wanted to thank the wonderful staff of Audie Murphy Hospital for the excellent care he received and for their concern for the welfare of veterans. Mr. Thomas' letter is the exact message we need to spread regarding the quality and nature of care veterans receive at VA medical facilities. We should remember to praise more often the dedicated VA employees who provide high quality care to our Nation's veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I am inserting into the RECORD Mr. Thomas' letter to Mr. Jose Coronado, Director of Audie L. Murphy Memorial Veterans Hospital:

BROTHERHOOD OF
VIETNAM VETERANS, INC.,
Houston, TX, April 12, 1994.

Mr. JOSE CORONADO,
Director, Audie Murphy Hospital, San Antonio,
TX.

DEAR MR. CORONADO: I am sorry that I was not able to see and Thank You personally for the care that I received as a patient from your kind and caring staff and the hundreds of other veterans who are being treated at Audie Murphy Hospital.

Sir, as the former president and one of the founders of the Brotherhood of Vietnam Veterans and now the President Emeritus, I believe that you are one of the top hospital administrators in the country. I base this statement on the fact that along with being a Veteran Leader and advocate for Veterans care, I am a retired 1st Sgt, and a combat veteran, who has spent many months in the military, VA and private hospitals across the country, checking on the treatment Veterans are receiving.

Mr. Coronado, I would hope you would pass on my Thanks to your staff and all the hospital employees for a job well done. Special Thanks goes to Mr. Frank Hopper, Asst. Chief of MAS for his care of his fellow veterans and in seeing that their administrative needs were handled in a professional manner. Also, to Nurse Supervisor Jackie Reeves, one of the top nurses in the country, to Dr. Gregory Powell, who never gave up on me and now I can get up on a walker and stand after a year in a wheelchair. To my caring Therapists Clyde Newman and Peggy Guiberteau. These are the most caring and professional people a veteran could ever pray for.

Special Thanks also to Dr. Plunkett and Dr. Negavon who supervised my care along with Dr. Goldstein.

Again, Audie Murphy is one of the cleanest hospitals and best run in the country from top to bottom basement, to the 7th floor your staffs dedication is a reflection of your leadership.

I wish during my 3 month stay, I could have recorded the statements from the patients who were recovering and telling me of their excellent care.

I want you all to know that your efforts have not gone unnoticed and that a copy of this letter is being sent to President Clinton and members of Congress so they can see the fine job that is being done by the employees of the Audie Murphy Hospital.

May God Bless you all and watch over you in your every day caring for America's Veterans.

GARY F THOMAS,
President Emeritus.

SALUTE TO PHILADELPHIA
MAGAZINE

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this occasion to salute Philadelphia magazine, winner of the 1994 National Magazine Award in the "public interest" category. The National Magazine Awards are the most prestigious awards in the magazine business, and to succeed in such a competitive field is true testimony to their tremendous accomplishments. Philadelphia has now won one 2 years in a row.

The public interest award is given "for articles that are outstanding examples of analytical or expository journalism that bring exceptional clarity, interpretation, and insight to their subject." The winning article, entitled "Less Than One Percent," was written by Stephen Fried and chronicled the long-term neurological damage suffered by his wife after taking a single dosage of the antibiotic Floxin. To quote the judges of the competition:

Fried eloquently described their personal struggle, but he didn't stop there. In this model of public interest reporting, he uncovered the flawed system by which drugs are approved, marketed, and dispensed. This well-documented piece is a clarion call for greater responsibility by drug manufacturers, Government regulators, and physicians. Readers of this article will never again take prescription drugs with the same nonchalance as before.

Mr. Speaker, I join with the Philadelphia community in congratulating Stephen Fried and the rest of Philadelphia magazine on this, their most recent of many National Magazine Awards.

TRIBUTE TO ANDREW N.
DESLAURIER

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Andrew N. Deslaurier of Troop 15 in Charlestown, RI and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 Merit Badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership

skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. This young man has distinguished himself in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Andrew worked with the Charlestown Naval Airfield Memorial Committee in erecting a monument at Ninigret Park honoring the 59 Naval airmen who died in the service of their country while training for the first Night Fighting Squadrons during World War II.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Andrew N. Deslaurier. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has through its 80 years honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, 24 of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Andrew N. Deslaurier will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

HONORING THE COURAGE OF SURI
FELDMAN

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a very courageous young woman from Boro Park and the many dedicated people who carried out a massive and ultimately successful search for her.

On a recent school trip Suri Feldman and her classmates stopped to tour a park in Connecticut near the Massachusetts border. Suri became separated from her classmates and was missing in the park for the better part of two days while a search for her ensued.

During this period of time Suri showed great courage and resourcefulness. She rationed the food and juice that she had, found protective shelter at night and attempted to signal helicopters with the flash from her camera. Happily Suri was found Friday morning May 6 in remarkably good shape. I want the other members of this House to understand just how remarkable Suri's resourcefulness and success in surviving this ordeal really were. Suri is from Brooklyn and a stranger to the art of surviving in the forests.

The devout community Suri comes from, and pious life she has been raised to live, were, no doubt, important elements in her ability to meet this great test. I know that she was in the thoughts and prayers of every member of our community the entire time she was missing and that she drew on her own faith during the ordeal.

I would also like to commend the efforts of the countless people involved in the search to find Suri, and thank Rabbi Morris Shmidman and Rabbi Bernard Freilich of the Council of Jewish Organizations of Boro Park for their tireless efforts to bring Suri home safely. I am proud to represent these fine people and this wonderful community.

RUSSIAN RIVER FISHERIES AND
RIVERBED RESTORATION ACT

HON. DAN HAMBURG

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. HAMBURG. Mr. Speaker, the Russian River Fisheries and Riverbed Restoration Act which I am introducing today along with Congresswoman WOOLSEY, is a necessary step in the process of restoring this once famous river to a healthy condition.

The Russian River flows from its headwaters in Mendocino County through Sonoma County to the ocean. Its once abundant runs of steelhead and salmon are severely depleted due to the actions of humans. Its main channel has downcut and degraded in a fashion that threatens bridges and other manmade structures, as well as the health of the river system.

A primary cause of this degradation was the building of dams by the Federal Government. A dam was built at Coyote Valley on one fork of the river with no thought for the fish populations which spawned upstream. A second dam was constructed at Warm Springs without sufficient mitigation for loss of habitat.

Timber harvesting, gravel mining, agricultural uses, road building, and urban encroachment have contributed significantly to problems in the river but a new awareness among the citizens of the Russian River Basin makes an improvement in the health of the river possible at this time.

The Russian River Fisheries and Riverbed Restoration Act will authorize funds to begin badly needed restoration efforts in the tributaries where experts agree the critical need exists. This restoration will essentially create natural steelhead nurseries in the streams, according to a plan being developed by the California Department of Fish and Game. In an example of intergovernmental cooperation, the bill will provide funds if necessary to help complete the plan currently being prepared by the State of California. The Soil Conservation Service will administer the funds, working with willing landowners, and the Department of Fish and Game.

The health of the main channel of the river is also important to fish and other wildlife, as well as the people who live along its banks. As a result of human intervention, the river has downcut into one deep channel as opposed to its former more meandering course. The California State Coastal Conservancy has appointed task forces to study this problem and is producing a resource enhancement and restoration plan for the main stem of the Russian River. Funds will be provided by this act of construct a pilot project to carry out the recommendations developed by the Coastal Conservancy task forces in Mendocino and Sonoma Counties.

We will never restore this river to its natural condition. But with thoughtful effort and cooperation between those who share the vision of a healthy river, we can reinvigorate it and return its once plentiful populations of salmon and steelhead.

CONGRESS INSIDE OUT

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I recommend to the attention of Members the following column by respected Congress watcher, Norm Ornstein, concerning the futility of efforts to appease Congress-bashers with lobbying reform legislation:

(From Roll Call, May 12, 1994)

CONGRESS INSIDE OUT

(By Norman J. Ornstein)

LOBBYING REFORM: GIFT HORSE LOOKS BACK AT MEMBERS

It is hard to look at Congress's long struggle with lobbying and gift reform without relief being tempered by a mixture of uneasiness and frustration.

There is at this point no doubt that sweeping reform will in fact sail through Congress (although it may not be sweeping enough for some). There should be some satisfaction in that accomplishment. There is a lot that's good in this bill. Lobbying disclosure and registration reform is long overdue, and the hard and constructive work done by lawmakers like Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich) is finally paying off on this issue. Levin deserves particular kudos for persevering despite vicious and outrageously unfair criticism last year from Common Cause and the New York Times.

But gift "reform" is no cause for rejoicing. No question, Members are responding to the clamor for drastic change pushed by Common Cause, the Times, and the Washington Post. But there is also no doubt that passage of this new ethics law will barely—if at all—mute the drumbeat of criticism from public interest groups and editorial pages about the influence of special interests on Congress.

The direct mail appeals for funds from the public interest groups and the fiery newspaper editorials and snide television investigative reports will be back next year, all harshly decrying the corruptness of lawmakers and their ties to various and sundry lobbyists, companies, and moneyed interests.

That prediction was easy to make the last time we moved for sweeping change—when the goal was elimination of all honoraria paid to Members and staff for speeches—and it is just as easy to make now.

The recognition that Congress will be damned no matter what it does should be no deterrent to action if reform would genuinely clean up a corrupt system.

But I do not believe that will happen—and neither, deep down, do most Members. Chances are, if gift reform were considered by a secret ballot vote, it would fail by a wide margin—and not because most Members revel in their outrageous perks, are addicted to gifts and trips, are themselves corrupt, or are willfully casting a blind eye to corruption.

Instead, most lawmakers would truthfully answer the following questions the same way I do.

Are lawmakers bought by lunches and dinners paid for by lobbyists? The answer is no. Do their votes change because of gifts proffered by lobbyists, or golf and tennis junkets underwritten by them? No again.

Will the lobbyists' access, or the friendly relationships they have with Members, change materially with the elimination of

gifts, trips, and other gratuities? No, yet again.

Members have not developed friendships with lobbyists so that they can cadge free meals, receive lavish gifts, or take trips to nice places. Friendships develop because of like-minded interests and workplace contacts, as they do in most professions and areas of life. With few exceptions, that won't change. Professional relationships develop because of mutual needs; Members need lobbyists for information, political intelligence, support, and muscle on issues they care about, or coalition-building glue, as lobbyists need Members for all of the above and for votes.

There are, to be sure, cases of backscratching—or powerful lawmakers doing favors for their lobbyist friends, through a word here or an amendment there in a piece of legislation. It has ever been so. Some of it is the inevitable byproduct of the kind of logrolling often necessary to build coalitions. Some of it is more insidious and invidious. But only the most naive of reformers truly believe that either kind of backscratching will be stopped or even slowed by eliminating gifts and junkets.

So if the problem is not real impropriety, what is it? It is the appearance of impropriety and conflict. That appearance has been dramatized in recent years by the hit-and-run journalism of "Hard Copy," "Inside Edition," and especially "Prime Time Live," with its hidden cameras showing solons cavorting in the ocean or on the fairway, and by the inflammatory rhetoric of outside reformist interest groups.

In a climate of widespread vilification of Congress, with "PrimeTime Live" thriving on its junket-a-week lineup, there is probably no way to counter the charge or the impression, or to keep it from damaging still further the reputation of the institution.

The case for passing tough gift reform, then, is this: Even if Members are doing nothing wrong, the image of them cavorting in luxurious surroundings with those paid to influence legislation is the wrong one to send to the nation.

If only reform would erase that image . . . but it will not. Does anybody really believe that Common Cause will rejoice in the bill's passage—and then turn around and change its direct mail to praise Congress and its Members? Or that "PrimeTime Live" will turn its focus from its winning formula of government-bashing and Congressional excess to something less pseudo-populist?

If this appearance of conflict is removed, these creative people will find another one. Of course, what I am saying is heresy. No Member in his or her right mind will make this case. And in fact, it is just as easy to concede on this issue. After all, the loss of meals, trinkets, and trips is not some deep disaster. Members can afford to pick up their own checks, buy their own presents, and take their own vacations.

So what's the big deal—why not just give in, and declare victory?

That is just what most lawmakers will do. But as they do, some things need to be said and considered in the aftermath of the votes. First, this act will be another in a long series of steps that demean, rather than ennoble, public service. Ironically, the very act of reform says, "We're guilty." Outlaw gifts, meals, and trips, and you say, "We have been bought by gifts, meals, and trips."

Beyond that, gift reform is simply another step in the process of chipping away every positive element of Congressional life, including every perquisite that is common-

place among mid-level professionals in the private sector. Of course, public service is different, and requires different standards. But when do we realize that we have passed the point where we are actually improving ethics, and are simply creating more and more reasons for accomplished individuals who have led interesting and variegated lives to avoid public services, especially service in Congress?

It also needs to be said that the overwhelming bulk of the charges made about Congress in the junket and speech business is hypocritical and unfair. Lawmakers do go to charity events and to association or corporation meetings, which are often, indeed usually, in nice places at beautiful resorts. They can receive no honoraria for their speeches, but they do often get a few days in the sun in return for their appearances and talks.

Big deal. So do I, and so do most of the journalists and public interest representatives who condemn the practice. We get something in return for giving up precious time taken away from other important responsibilities. In fact, we get a whole lot more than Members do. Having some incentive for a busy person to spend time with a group giving a speech is perfectly reasonable—for us and for them. If there is an appearance of conflict for a Member of Congress, why is there no appearance of conflict for others who make their living writing about or interpreting policy or legislation?

Members of Congress are in demand to speak to groups. They should be—they know a lot about the key issues shaping everyone's future, they are articulate, and their perspectives are valuable to groups of all sorts. Spend a day with a Member and you will learn what busy and overcommitted means.

But most commentators start automatically with the assumption that the only reason any group would ask a Member to speak to it would be to buy influence, and the only reason a Member would speak to a group would be to sell his or her influence. Honoraria were banned to avoid such corruption (or the appearance of it); now, the charge is that Members are eager to sell their influence not for some pieces of silver, but for a little golf, sun, and leisure.

They don't do so any more than the rest of us out on the lecture circuit, including not just Diane Sawyer and Sam Donaldson, but also Ralph Nader and Rush Limbaugh. After reform, the appearances of lawmakers, and with them appearance of conflict, will be gone—but so will the enlightenment and exchange of views that come with it.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CONSOLIDATED AND REFORMED EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND RE-TRAINING SYSTEMS CAREERS ACT

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, at a time when the skills levels of the American workforce are more important than ever before to U.S. competitiveness, this country's programs designed to prepare its workers are seriously fragmented and duplicative. Because education and training programs have been developed independently over many years, there is no national strategy for a coherent

workforce preparation and development system. As everyone knows by now, the U.S. General Accounting Office [GAO] recently identified 154 different Federal programs, totaling \$24 billion administered by 14 different agencies, which offer some form of job training and/or employment assistance to high school and out-of-school youth, and to adults in the United States. A major focus of any reform effort undertaken by the Congress in this area must be to eliminate unnecessary duplication and fragmentation in these systems, and at the same time, provide States and localities with the flexibility needed to build on successful existing programs and initiate change where appropriate.

Today a number of my colleagues and I are introducing the Consolidated and Reformed Education, Employment, and Retraining Systems [CAREERS] Act, a multi-tiered job training reform effort. This legislation achieves reform in four ways: It streamlines workforce preparation programs at the Federal level through consolidation of similar programs; provides flexibility needed by States and local areas to further reform State and local systems—building on existing successful programs, and encouraging change where such change is needed; requires the National Commission for Employment Policy to study and make recommendations for further reforms and consolidation, where appropriate, in U.S. workforce preparation programs within 1 year of the date of enactment; and through elimination of programs that have been found to be ineffective, or having outlived their usefulness or original intent, potentially achieves savings of \$1.4 billion per year—or \$7 billion over 5 years.

The CAREERS Act builds very closely on legislation that Rep. Gunderson and I, along with other Education and Labor Committee Republicans introduced last year, H.R. 2943, the "National Workforce Preparation and Development Act." However, the legislation we are introducing today contains a significant addition—a new title devoted solely to the consolidation of Federal job training programs.

Specifically, the CAREERS Act consolidates 86 Federal education and training programs, as listed by the GAO, into 7 blocked systems to States—while preserving basic services to individuals currently served. Consolidated programs under this proposal include the following block grant systems: an Adult Education and Literacy Block Grant; a Vocational Education Block Grant; a Vocational Rehabilitation Block Grant; an Adult Employment and Training System which includes blocked programs for Disadvantaged Adults, Dislocated Workers, Veterans, and the JOBS program, with encouragement to States and local providers to combine funds, planning and reporting activities, and to establish service delivery at the local level through one-stop centers; a Youth Employment and Training Block Grant program; a migrant and seasonal farmworkers employment and training block grant program; and a Native American Employment and Training Block Grant program.

While we significantly alter the way Federal programs are driven to States and local areas—we were very careful to create consolidated block grants that continue to target populations in need of education, training and em-

ployment services. In fact, while we repeal numerous provisions of law that make up the current maze of Federal training programs, in nearly all cases, we anticipate that States will continue to provide these services to eligible individuals. For example, while providing States and localities with additional flexibility in determining priorities through the elimination of specific set asides, we require States or local areas to continue providing services for displaced homemakers, veterans, and older workers, to name a few. By consolidating 86 various programs of education, training and employment services, we reduce confusion for individuals on what programs and services are available to them—and reduce administrative costs and burdens thus allowing more money to be spent on actual service delivery.

The CAREERS Act does not stop with Federal consolidation however. Through encouraging States and local areas to develop workforce preparation systems built on the concept of "one-stop-shopping", we create a system that is much more "user friendly." States and local areas wishing to participate in reform efforts under this legislation would be provided waiver authority, simplified reporting and planning requirements, and funding for the establishment of one-stop delivery systems based on strategic development of State and local workforce preparation strategies which at a minimum incorporate programs under Vocational Education; Adult Education; the Job Training Partnership Act; the JOBS Program under Welfare; and the Employment Service.

Local areas electing to participate in this reform effort would form local Workforce Development Boards, similar to Private Industry Councils under JTPA, that would be responsible for development of a comprehensive and integrated local workforce preparation system—built upon service delivery through the one-stop centers. We continue to provide an integral role for local employers in the development of these systems by requiring that a majority of the members of local boards be representatives of business and industry. We also require that the board chair come from business. Under the proposal, one-stop job centers would be established in each participating community that would serve as single points of entry into the local workforce system, where anyone in the community could go to receive assessment, counseling, job information, and referral to appropriate education or training programs in the community. Targeted populations would continue to be eligible for more intensive services.

As a result of this legislation, over \$7 billion would potentially be redirected toward deficit reduction over 5 years; paperwork required of States and localities would be dramatically reduced; and administrative savings would be achieved, resulting in higher quality and more efficient services provided to an increased number of individuals.

We feel that this legislation represents a comprehensive and realistic approach to reform of our nation's programs designed to prepare American workers. It goes much further than the Administration's Reemployment Act legislation in the area of consolidation, which: Limits Federal program consolidation to only 6 programs, 8 programs as listed by the GAO,

serving dislocated workers; and limits its one-stop—or bottom-up reform effort to only programs under the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor.

The CAREERS Act is real reform of this Nation's vast array of job training programs.

NORTHERN IRELAND AN AMERICAN CONCERN

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, as co-chairman of the ad hoc congressional committee for Irish affairs, I am always pleased whenever the issue of Northern Ireland is raised in the United States. Northern Ireland today is of great concern to so many of our countrymen.

I was, therefore, particularly pleased when the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, a very prestigious body, hosted a recent forum on civil rights in Northern Ireland on Monday, April 25, 1994.

There were four distinguished speakers: Lois Whitman, deputy director, Human Rights Watch, Helsinki; Martin S. Flaherty, professor, Fordham University School of Law; John J. Gibbons, Richard J. Hughes professor of constitutional law, Seton Hall University Law School; and Fr. Seán McManus, president, Irish National Caucus.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the text of Fr. McManus speech be included in the RECORD at this point. It serves as a useful reminder of the important and difficult issues in Northern Ireland, and the role the United States can play in helping to resolve some of these difficult questions.

SPEECH BY FATHER SEÁN MC MANUS
PRESIDENT, IRISH NATIONAL CAUCUS

I want to begin by congratulating the Association of the Bar for holding this program on Northern Ireland.

U.S. HOLDS KEY TO PEACE

I believe that the key to peace in Ireland is right here in the United States. Left to the triangle of Belfast, Dublin and London, peace will not come. An outside catalyst is needed—and it is only appropriate that it be the United States.

AN AMERICAN ISSUE

Human rights for Northern Ireland is an American issue because: (1) international human rights is an integral part of American foreign policy; (2) because the U.S. has given to date 190 million dollars of tax-payer money to the International Fund for Ireland; and (3) because the U.S. is the single largest foreign investor in Northern Ireland.

There are over 70 U.S. companies doing business in Northern Ireland and many of them have been automatically caught up in the systematic pattern of anti-Catholic discrimination—and there are billions of U.S. dollars invested in those companies. So U.S. dollars are subsidizing anti-Catholic discrimination.

That is why in 1984 the Irish National Caucus initiated and launched the MacBride Principles—a corporate code of conduct for U.S. companies doing business in Northern Ireland. (See copies of the Principles.)

Historically, the U.S. has turned a blind eye to human rights violation in Northern

Ireland (because the oppressor is England and because there are no big oil fields in Northern Ireland). Bill Clinton promised to change all that. He has taken a few baby steps in the right direction, but he has not met his promises.

AN UNDEMOCRATIC STATE

Since Northern Ireland was created in 1920 by an Act of the English government, we've never had peace in Northern Ireland.

Northern Ireland was artificially carved out from the rest of Ireland for a two-fold reason; (1) to ensure a continuation of English Government rule on the island of Ireland; and (2) to put supporters of the English government in a permanent position of supremacy. The Six County area was selected on the basis of a sectarian head-count—two unionists (Protestants) to one nationalist (Catholics). (Unionists are those who want union between Northern Ireland and Britain. Unionists in general are Protestants; Catholics in general are nationalists.)

The Protestants were told in effect by the British government: "We don't care how you rule this part of Ireland, as long as you keep it loyal to the English crown."

Please understand that had the Catholics been Jewish or Black they would have been treated in exactly the same way. But because they were Catholics the oppression took the form of anti-Catholicism. Had they been Jewish or Black the form of oppression would have been anti-semitism or anti-Black racism. That is why it is a complete misunderstanding to see the problem in Northern Ireland as being about religion.

The English government set up a local parliament in Northern Ireland, called Stormont, subordinate in London. From 1921 to 1972, there was one party rule; Catholics couldn't even join the Unionist Party even had they wanted.

The three pillars of this undemocratic setup were: (1) a sectarian (all Protestant) police force; (2) repressive legislation; and (3) anti-Catholic discrimination. The first Prime Minister of Northern Ireland described it accurately when he said it was: "A Protestant state for a Protestant people."

But here it is important to realize that since Stormont was abolished in 1972, the plight of Catholics has not improved. For example in 1978 Catholics were two times more likely to be unemployed than Protestants. Today Catholics are 2½ times more likely to be unemployed.

Northern Ireland is a profoundly divided society and that division cannot be healed by violence. Violence—state or civilian—injustice, discrimination, repressive legislation, only make the division deeper. As the great Martin Luther King said, "The philosophy of an eye for an eye eventually makes all blind."

SIEGE MENTALITY

In the past 25 years, there has been serious self re-examination among nationalists on the island of Ireland—and considerable development in their thinking. For example, most nationalists agree that despite the wrongness of partition, the Protestants must not now be forced into a united Ireland. Even the IRA accepts that. But while there has been a lot of development in the thinking of nationalists, there has been no development—not even discussion, among unionists/Protestants. The siege mentality among them is all powerful. In the last 25 years, any of their leaders who even suggested that Catholics should be given a break have been forced out or politically ruined.

The English government historically gave blanked support to the Unionists—propping

up that apartheid-type system with money, tanks, guns, and repressive legislation. But in recent years London has been forced to change its position. It now realizes that in international terms it is simply not in England's interest to be seen to be propping up a sectarian, anti-Catholic entity that is no longer of any strategic interest. And it has started making changes. But the Unionists either don't see or don't want to see the writing on the wall. They are still shouting "No" and "No surrender"—the favorite words in their vocabulary.

In an article in the New Yorker magazine, April 25, 1994, David Remnick describes the mindset of the Unionists this way:

"In public-relations terms, the Protestants are hopeless. Paisley and Molyneux feel no compulsion to soften their language. They feel under assault not only from militant republicans but from all sides: from the S.D.L.P., from Dublin, from London, from the Pope of Rome. They have no de Klerk, no politician who seems capable of breaking the old mold. What makes the unionist stand even fiercer is the growing sense that the British departure from Northern Ireland is coming, and soon. Their illusion of permanence is all but gone."

I urge the Unionists to start "breaking the old mold" and recognize that the days of Protestant supremacy are over—that the way forward is not through dominance and discrimination, but through equality and justice. As an Ulsterman, I can empathize with the Protestants' fears. In fact—on one level—I feel sorry for them. It is important to understand that one of the motives for discrimination is fear. That, of course, does not justify it—but we must be aware of it. The Protestants fear that because they ran a discriminatory state, they will in turn be discriminated against if they lose their position of supremacy.

I urge the Protestants to join with the rest of the island of Ireland in the march towards equality and democracy; to build a non-sectarian, pluralist society on the island of Ireland—with liberty and justice for all.

Unionists are only 18% of the population of Ireland and less than 2% that of Britain and Ireland. It simply does not make sense that they should be able to thwart the wishes and progress of so many people. Churchill himself once said (1912), "Half a province cannot obstruct forever the reconciliation between the British and Irish peoples."

Nationalists for their part must pursue their objectives through nonviolence.

The Irish government must strongly continue its search for a solution. It must strike a difficult balance. On one hand it must make clear that it is not trying to "take over the Protestants of Northern Ireland," and on the other hand it must make clear that it is not selling out the Catholics—because, after all, it is the Catholics who have historically been the main victims of the injustices in Northern Ireland.

And finally we in America must keep up the pressure on the English government regarding discrimination and human rights violations. Because without that pressure, nothing will happen * * * and because human rights for Northern Ireland is an American issue—and is your business.

REPEAL PARK TAX CALLED ARMY CORPS USER FEE

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to make my colleagues aware of a situation that will be affecting nearly every boater, camper, and swimmer beginning this summer at many recreational facilities across the country operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Today, I introduced legislation in this Chamber to repeal all recreational user fees created last year by the President's tax/budget plan. I urge my colleagues to join me in this fight.

The way I see it, this is a wolf in sheep's clothing. Budget bureaucrats in the Clinton administration again are using semantics to mask their real intentions. Quite clearly, the user fee is another onerous tax that's unfair to people who have already been taxed once for the upkeep and maintenance of our corp's facilities; we shouldn't be charged again.

These are not user fees; they're simply new park taxes—\$1 per person or \$3 per carload at the main gate, \$25 for a yearly pass, half that for senior citizens, and another \$2 to use a boat ramp. Some might say that a couple of bucks here and there isn't much to pay for our great outdoors. I must reiterate; we've already paid for and we're currently paying for these facilities and their day-to-day management.

Furthermore, I simply do not believe it is fair to try and balance the budget or reduce the deficit on the backs of one segment of our population, and that's exactly what is happening with these new park taxes. Moreover, I believe with these user fees going into general revenue—not into the Army Corps budget—people who want to enjoy the outdoors actually will end up footing the bill for new Federal spending.

In closing, I'd like to say that I have heard from thousands of people inside and outside the Eighth District of Missouri urging the repeal of the user fee provision. Folks have had enough of this White House's big government digging deeper into their pockets. They need tax relief, not added tax burdens. And in a state like Missouri where tourism is so important to the economy, the Federal Government should not be an obstacle and jeopardize jobs.

TRIBUTE TO COL. MICHAEL L. WARNER

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor and privilege for me to congratulate Col. Michael L. Warner as he retires from the U.S. Army following 27 years of outstanding military service.

Since September 1992, Colonel Warner has been the Commander of Fort Dix, NJ. Prior to taking command of this sprawling, multi-faceted post, Mike served as the installation's Chief-of-Staff. During this tenure, Colonel War-

ner has been instrumental in transforming Fort Dix from the Army's primary entry-level training center to a regional Reserve training center. By all accounts, he has achieved unparalleled success in the realignment of this historic post, demonstrating intellect, innovation, and a keen sensitivity to the concerns of both the community and military.

It was during this time of enormous change and heightened community stress that I came to know Colonel Warner personally. Our working relationship quickly developed into a friendship which I truly value. Colonel Warner has always sought what is right for both the Army and the local community. For this, Mike, his lovely wife June, and their three beautiful daughters have become a welcome part of our community. We are very pleased that he and his family will continue to call our area "home."

A veteran of the Vietnam war, Colonel Warner volunteered to serve his country at a time when many of his contemporaries shunned military life. Later, he served overseas in Korea and Germany during the height of the cold war.

Colonel Warner's devotion to country and the Army is evidenced by the awards he has so richly earned. These awards include the Legion of Merit, two Bronze Stars, the Purple Heart, and the Army Commendation Medal.

Col. Michael L. Warner represents what is so very good about our country and our military—an honorable man, a family man, a man who is willing to fight for what is right. I offer my personal thanks and the thanks of an appreciative nation as he begins a new chapter in his life.

RECOGNIZING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE JERSEY CITY MERCHANTS COUNCIL

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments and contributions of the Jersey City Merchants Council, on the occasion of their awards luncheon, and the installation of their newly elected officers. The council was organized in 1950, as a coalition of merchants' associations representing all major shopping districts in the city, to prevent the destruction and deterioration of the retail businesses. It has been an effective voice for the small business owners of the city for decades.

These merchants are the backbone of the community, and reflect the tremendous ethnic diversity of Jersey City. The council's new officers are Ms. Pat Sebron of the Greater Bergen-Lafayette Business and Professional Association, Mr. Michael Y. Yun of the Central Avenue Special Improvement District Management Corporation, Mr. Arnold Friedman of the Downtown Merchants Association, Mr. Thomas J. Moloney of the Five Corner's Business Association, Mr. Paul E. Baker of the Hudson Mall Merchants Association, Mr. Elliot Braha of the Journal Square Merchants Council, Mr. Kenneth Musico of the McGinley Square Mer-

chants Association, Mr. Ken Volk of the Newport Centre Mall, and Ms. Jean Burns of the Westside Avenue Merchants Association.

The importance of the council's work, however, goes beyond its advocacy for local merchants. Preserving Jersey City's retail shopping district assures a quality of life and a community suitable for area residents and their families.

The council represents more than 3,000 retail stores and establishments in Jersey City, and regularly conducts meetings, seminars, and workshops for area merchants in order to keep a finger on the pulse of the community, and to share their insights with local elected officials responsible for regulation and legislation.

In 1967, local merchants found themselves facing a wide range of difficulties, including a lack of municipal parking, zoning problems, sales tax issues, a lack of adequate police presence, and the issue of Sunday sales. Their commitment to the community inspired them to work through these obstacles, and although progress was sometimes slow, the same strength and dedication that have helped them succeed as business owners has helped them find creative solutions to their problems.

Twenty years later, the council members voted to support the extension of Jersey City's Urban Enterprise Zone to include the retail streets of Bergen and Monticello Avenue. Through their efforts, they were able to secure funding through the city sales tax to be used on projects to enhance the shopping districts, including public safety programs, improved lighting, and storefront facade repairs.

The efforts of the members of the Merchants Council have been pivotal to the defeat of a proposed city license tax to be imposed on retailers, the repeal of a city payroll tax, and the exemption on clothing and other necessities from State sales taxes. In addition, the merchants have been active working to preserve Sunday as a day for family activities by promoting prohibitions on Sunday sales.

Mr. Speaker, the Jersey City Merchants Council is a wonderful example of how urban communities can come together to preserve their neighborhoods through cooperation between retailers, residents, and local government. I commend them to the retail communities of other American cities as an excellent model for local initiative, and ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing their accomplishments.

H.R. 4315, THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HEALTH AND MEDICINE SITE DESIGNATION ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, there is a health communication crisis in this country. Too many Americans are not being reached and motivated with informative messages about how to stay healthy and avoid disease. Many lack the most basic understanding of how the human body works and how to take care of it.

On April 28, 1994, I offered legislation which will ensure our national commitment to effective health education. The National Museum of Health and Medicine Site Designation Act, H.R. 4315, designates a site adjacent to the Hubert Humphrey Building, located just off the National Mall, for construction of a new public facility for the National Museum of Health and Medicine. This public facility will be dedicated to: First, communicating information about how to stay healthy and avoid disease, and second, showing the advances and lessons which make up America's impressive history in health and medicine.

I would like to make clear what this legislation does and does not do. While H.R. 4315 sets aside a site for construction of a new public facility for the museum, it does not authorize or fund construction. The bill will also not infringe upon the authority of either the National Capital Planning Commission or the Commission of Fine Arts, both of which will still be responsible for approving the type of structure to be built. The legislation simply acknowledges the importance of serious, committed health education and establishes that Congress agrees with the need for a central resource for this purpose.

As many of my colleagues know, this museum was on the Mall, from 1888 to 1968, during which time it was known as the Army Medical Museum. When located on the Mall, alongside the Smithsonian Castle, it was one of the most popular museums in the country. Then in 1968, the building in which the Museum was housed, the Old Red Brick, a National Historic Landmark, was torn down to make way for the Hirshhorn Museum of Modern Art. The Museum's collections were moved to a new facility at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center where visitorship fell off dramatically to less than 25,000 a year.

In 1986, with the museum in serious decline, a new director was appointed who created an ad-hoc, blue-ribbon panel to consider the future of the facility. The panel found that there was a great need for a revitalized and relocated National Museum of Health and Medicine. A private organization, the National Museum of Health and Medicine Foundation, chaired by the former U.S. Surgeon General Dr. C. Everett Koop, was formed to develop the necessary support for the Museum's return to the Mall.

We need the museum back on the Mall, Mr. Speaker. This country needs it and my constituents—particularly children—in the District of Columbia need it. They need the exposure to useful information about their bodies and how they work, which will allow them to make good decisions about how to stay healthy and avoid disease. Earlier this week, a report was issued entitled "Every Kid Counts in the District of Columbia: A Starting Point." This report provides some extraordinary statistics regarding the state of well-being of children in the District. And one of the areas the report addresses—health—is among the most disturbing. According to the report: "One D.C. child in 55 dies before his or her first birthday, a rate which is twice the national average. Even among those who survive one year, a higher percentage will die before the age of 15 than in any of the 50 states."

Many things contribute to these alarming statistics—poverty, inadequate housing, vio-

lence—but we cannot overlook the impact that the lack of accurate information plays in the lives of unhealthy people. Informed, wise decisionmaking is virtually impossible without education. Health education alone will not improve the health of Americans or eradicate such devastating, pervasive problems as infant mortality. But a commitment to education is an intelligent, realistic place to start. Twenty-five million people visit the Mall every year. They come to the Mall to learn. When the museum is back by the Mall, it will be available and interesting to these people, but it will actually reach even more than their numbers. The National Museum of Health and Medicine will continue to serve as the centerpiece of a national outreach effort, bringing together science museums and schools in every State, to share health-related exhibits and programs providing innovative, effective health education.

When the museum is back by the Mall, it will be seen as the best example of a public-private partnership. For many years, the museum has had a relationship with the Department of Defense, which supported the facility from its earliest days and continues to do so today through the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. The museum looks forward to continuing and expanding upon this relationship when it is back near the Mall.

The museum also looks forward to the development of a relationship with the Department of Health and Human Services, a future neighbor which shares missions similar to that of the museum. Dr. Koop has met with Secretary Shalala about the project and, while many details remain to be worked out, she is enthusiastic about a revitalized and relocated National Museum of Health and Medicine. The museum has already received Public Health Service support for planning for the new facility and programs.

The museum does not expect, however, the Federal Government to serve as the sole, or even major, source of support for its move back to the Mall. Dr. Koop's Foundation is waging a major campaign to develop private support for exhibits and programs in the new facility. They have secured a pledge of \$1 million from the Kellogg Company for a state of the art exhibit and related educational programs on diet and nutrition. They are working diligently to find additional private founders for both construction of the new facility and its exhibits.

H.R. 4315 deserves support because there is nothing more valuable than our commitment to the health and education of the American people. A revitalized and relocated National Museum of Health and Medicine will be a significant step toward ensuring commitment stands and grows.

H.R. 4315

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—
(1) the United States faces critical health care problems, solutions for which will arise from an attentive and educated citizenry;

(2) there is a great need for an increased emphasis to be placed on public health education and the development of scientific literacy concerning health care issues;

(3) when the National Museum of Health and Medicine, formerly the Army Medical Museum, was located on the Mall in Washington, District of Columbia, from 1888 to 1968, it was one of the most popular and well-visited museums in the Nation's capital;

(4) with the removal of the Museum from the Mall to the grounds of the Walter Reed Army Medical Center in 1968, there was no longer a national education facility devoted to this purpose located within the District of Columbia within easy access to the up to 25,000,000 individuals who visit the Mall each year; and

(5) the American taxpayer, through the United States Government, pays approximately 30 percent of the costs of all health care services, costs which could be dramatically reduced with the advent of better educated, informed Americans.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act to designate a site for the relocation of the public facility of the National Museum of Health and Medicine so that it may serve as a central resource of instruction about, and be involved in, the critical health issues which confront all American citizens.

SEC. 2. SITE OF FACILITY.

The public facility of the National Museum of Health and Medicine shall be located on the following adjacent areas of land owned by the Federal Government in the District of Columbia:

(1) The east plaza of the Hubert Humphrey Building, presently occupied by the Department of Health and Human Services.

(2) The entire portion of 2nd Street, Southwest, that is located between C Street and Washington Avenue, Southwest.

(3) A triangular park, known as "Square N-580", which lies immediately to the east of 2nd Street, Southwest.

SEC. 3. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION.

In accordance with procedures of the District of Columbia, the Administrator of General Services is authorized to apply for the closing and transfer of jurisdiction over the entire portion of 2nd Street, Southwest, located between C Street and Washington Avenue, Southwest, and the transfer of jurisdiction over Square N-580, from the District of Columbia to the General Services Administration for the purpose of locating the National Museum of Health and Medicine.

SEC. 4. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed as limiting the authority or responsibilities of the National Capital Planning Commission or the Commission of Fine Arts.

SEC. 5. DEFINITION.

As used in this Act, the term "Mall" means—

(1) the land designated as "Union Square", District of Columbia Reservation 6A;

(2) the land designated as the "Mall", District of Columbia Reservations 3, 4, 5, and 6;

(3) the land designated as the "Monument Grounds", District of Columbia Reservation 2; and

(4) the land designated as "West Potomac Park", District of Columbia Reservations 3, 3, and 2.

INFLATED UNION COSTS HURT TAXPAYERS

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, the Davis-Bacon Act wastes billions of taxpayer dollars. It's time to

repeal it. Even worse, however, is Davis-Bacon's perverse intersection with state laws governing apprenticeship and prevailing wages. When added to inefficient union work rules, the whole mess is costing taxpayers dearly.

The following analysis from one of my neighbors in Southern California, a former construction worker turned CPA, is especially illuminating. I commend it to my colleagues.

DAVIS-BACON WAGES BOOST REBUILDING COSTS

(By W. Snow Hume, Fullerton, CA)

In building construction, there is a sharp distinction in technologies between commercial standard construction and residential standard construction. In residential construction that is not multistoried and built, really, to commercial standards, the union workforce accounts for only about 4%. In commercial standard construction, the union workforce typically accounts for 40%. That is why an average of 20% of the construction workforce is unionized.

Union scale construction tradesmen are paid, on average, two to three times their nonunion counterparts. Although of late the building trades unions have devised special market-oriented scales for residential work, these are still noncompetitive in the residential arena.

At face value, union commercial construction tradesmen may seem competitive, with 40% marketshare. But 50% to 70% of the commercial standard union work is public works. Because of the intersection of federal and state apprenticeship law and state "prevailing wage" law, union contractors enjoys a virtual monopoly on public works contracting; nonunion contractors can only rarely obtain apprentices, since unions typically have state-sanctioned monopolies over sponsorships of apprenticeship programs. The nonunion contractor must perform public works with journeymen only, unlike his union counterparts who may dilute the labor cost with an apprentice component. Stated differently, in Southern California the unions have only a minority of even the private sector commercial work.

What does all this mean? It means that, even if the federal government suspended the Davis-Bacon rules on federal projects, in order to divert money to nonfederal reconstruction aid, nonetheless a colossal amount of the diverted amount would be squandered on union wage rates for nonfederal public works in California.

Secondly, the Congressional Budget Office and the private economists perform their studies on a national scale. But the disparity between union and nonunion rates, and the resulting escalation of construction costs, varies from locale to locale. As noted above, union rates are double and triple the market rates. So in fact, in California, "prevailing wage" rules typically escalate public works construction—at all levels—by 50% to 100%. This is because union wage rates affect most subcontracted work, and usually affect the costs of prefabricated materials that are installed at the jobsite. Cost of materials runs typically 30% on union jobs, and 50% on nonunion jobs. A little arithmetic work will prove the truth of my assertions.

Further, all of these studies are predicated on parity of labor performance for union and nonunion jobs. But in fact, unions often impose workrules that are not imposed upon the nonunion contractor. This affects productivity and thus the final labor costs. The effect is most dramatic when one examines

the types of work that are reserved for journeymen that could be delegated to apprentices/helpers, but are not because of the union way of doing things. For instance, the labor-contractual "mix" of journeymen to apprentices is a labor standard that is enforceable on public works jobs, even on those nonunion contractors that can obtain apprentices.

California "Prevailing wage" law and current combined federal and California apprenticeship law really do often double the cost of public works.

I would like to add that minorities are still effectively kept out of the skilled construction trades on public works—despite consent decrees forced by the State of California forced upon certain union apprenticeship programs. The discriminatory "design" of "prevailing wage" may have changed, but combination federal and California apprenticeship law perpetuates the discriminatory effect. Why, for instance, should the lack of a high school degree keep a person-of-color out of a state-sanctioned plumbing or electrical apprenticeship, and thereby out of union-dominated public works?

I have considerable first-hand knowledge about these matters. I was in union-sponsored apprenticeships from May, 1989 through November, 1990. I have also worked in the nonunion construction sector prior to entering those apprenticeships. I went to two different construction trade schools in 1988 that were overwhelmingly minority. Only a microscopic fraction of the students got into apprenticeship programs, even though they know how to do the work, and are now doing that work in the nonunion sector.

TRIBUTE TO THE 1994 OHIO STATE CHAMPION URSULINE HIGH SCHOOL BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise here today to pay tribute to the Ursuline High School basketball team, the 1994 Ohio State Champions. The Ursuline Fighting Irish were a respectful 10-10 during the regular season. They went on to win the next seven games culminating with a resounding victory on March 26th in the Ohio State tournament Championship game against Lima Central Catholic High School. Lima was undefeated and ranked number 1 in the State. With 54 seconds remaining in the game the Fighting Irish were down by 5 points. Due to the determination, hard work, and skill of the players, they came back to win by two points; 55-53.

Although that game was the climax of the tournament, one game really stuck out in my mind. It was the game against my alma mater, Cardinal Mooney. My wife Tish coincidentally, is a graduate of Ursuline. Needless to say I now know the Fighting Irish Fight Song in its entirety. Ursuline beat Mooney 69-52. After that victory I knew they would go all the way.

Today I would like to congratulate Head Coach Mitch Cerny, Assistant Coaches Dave Petty, Scott Grover, and Scott Nemergut, and the players of the 1993/1994 Ursuline High School basketball team for an excellent season and a job well done. I am extremely proud

of these young men and their coaches. I join with the citizens of the 17th Congressional District in Ohio to salute the 1993/1994 State champs on this momentous occasion. May God bless them with health, happiness, and continued success in their future endeavors.

REPRESENTATIVE SENSENBRENNER'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, through the following statement, I am making my financial net worth as of March 31, 1994, a matter of public record. I have filed similar statements for each of the 15 preceding years I have served in the Congress.

Assets

Real property
Single family residence at
609 Ft. Williams Park-
way, City of Alexandria,
Virginia, at assessed
valuation. (Assessed at
638,400). Ratio of assessed
to market value: 100%
(Encumbered) \$638,400.00

Condominium at N76
W14726 North Point
Drive, Village of
Menomonee Falls,
Waukesha County, Wis-
consin, at assessor's esti-
mated market value.
(Unencumbered) 88,800.00

Undivided 25/44ths interest
in single family resi-
dence at N52 W32654
Maple Lane, Village of
Chenequa, Waukesha
County, Wisconsin, at 25/
44ths of assessor's esti-
mated market value of
\$436,500 248,011.36

Total real property 975,211.36

1994 DISCLOSURE

Common and preferred stock	No. of shares	\$ per share	Value
Firststar Corp	676	33.00	\$22,308.00
American Telephone & Telegraph	508,645	51.25	26,068.06
Ameritech	341.9	38.13	13,034.94
Bell Atlantic Corp	224.92	51.75	11,639.61
Bell South Corp	255,708.8	57.88	14,799.15
NYNEX, Inc	238,227	34.75	8,278.39
Pacific Telesis, Inc	148	52.65	7,792.50
Southwest Bell, Inc	345.1	40.38	13,933.41
U.S. West, Inc	236,245	40.75	9,626.98
Tenneco Corp	742,033	52.75	39,142.24
Newell Corp	838	39.25	32,891.50
General Mills, Inc	1440	55.63	80,100.00
Kellogg Corp	1600	50.88	81,400.00
Dunn & Bradstreet, Inc	2500	58.75	146,875.00
Halliburton Company	1000	29.25	29,250.00
Kimberly-Clark Corp	32244	52.88	1,704,901.50
Minnesota Mining & Manufactur- ing	500	99.00	49,500.00
Exxon Corp	2432	62.88	152,912.00
Amoco Corp	1362	53.00	72,186.00
Eastman Kodak	1080	44.38	47,925.00
General Motors Corp	1300	100.00	130,000.00
General Electric Co	304	53.88	16,378.00
Merck & Co., Inc	15639	35.38	553,229.63
Warner Lambert Co	1134	61.88	70,166.25
Sears Roebuck & Co	200	42.13	8,426.00
Ogden Corp	910	23.25	20,247.50
Sandusky Voting Trust	26	105.00	2,730.00
Monsanto Corporation	1672	77.45	129,496.40
E.I. DuPont de Nemours Corp	600	53.00	31,800.00
Wisconsin Energy Corp	1022	25.25	25,805.50

1994 DISCLOSURE—Continued

Common and preferred stock	No. of shares	\$ per share	Value
Abbott Laboratories, Inc	6100	26.63	162,412.50
Bank One Corp	2843	33.00	93,819.00
Unisys, Inc. Preferred	100	42.25	4,225.00
Benton County Mining Company	333	0.00	0.00
Houston Industries	150	35.50	5,325.00
Pacific Gas & Electric	175	29.00	5,075.00
Eastman Chemical Co	270	40.75	11,002.50
Dean Whittier Discover	78	32.38	2,525.25
U.S. Treasury Notes Face Amount \$25,000 @8.623% due 1/15/ 95			25,828.25
Total common and pre- ferred stocks and bonds			\$3,863,255.05

1994 DISCLOSURE

Life insurance policies	Face	Surrender
Northwestern Mutual #4378000	\$12,000.00	\$26,880.58
Northwestern Mutual #4574061	30,000.00	64,248.15
Massachusetts Mutual #4116575	10,000.00	5,468.72
Massachusetts Mutual #4228344	100,000.00	113,266.20
Old Line Life Ins. #5-1607059L	175,000.00	20,769.09
Total life insurance policies		230,632.74

1994 DISCLOSURE

Bank and savings and loan accounts	Account No.	Balance
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., checking ac- count	0046-2366	\$9,723.28
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., preferred sav- ings	4158-8070	13,855.06
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., regular sav- ings	497-525	692.69
Valley Bank, N.A., Hartland, WI, checking account	03056664-06	1,091.69
Valley Bank, N.A., Hartland, WI, savings	03056544-11	591.44
Burke & Herbert Bank, Alexandria, VA, checking account	601-301-5	1,711.26
Firststar, FSB, Butler, WI, IRA accounts		45,390.79
Total bank and savings and loan accounts		73,056.21

1994 DISCLOSURE

Miscellaneous	Value
1985 Pontiac 6000 automobile—blue book retail value	\$2,200.00
1991 Buick Century automobile—blue book retail value	8,875.00
Office furniture and equipment (estimated)	1,000.00
Furniture, clothing and personal property (estimated)	130,000.00
Stamp collection (estimated)	37,000.00
Interest in Wisconsin retirement fund	52,357.17
Deposits in Congressional Retirement Fund	83,257.62
Deposits in Federal Thrift Savings Plan	49,511.28
Traveller's checks	6,650.00
20 ft. Manitou pontoon boat and 35 hp Force outboard motor (estimated)	5,000.00
17 ft. Boston Whaler boat and 70 hp Johnson outboard motor (estimated)	7,000.00
Total miscellaneous	382,851.07
Total assets	5,525,005.93

1994 DISCLOSURE

Liabilities	Value
National Bank Mortgage Company, Louisville, KY on Alex- andria, VA residence, Loan # 39758-7	\$167,104.94
Miscellaneous charge accounts (estimated)	2,000.00
Total liabilities	169,104.94
Net worth	5,355,900.99

1994 DISCLOSURE

Statement of 1993 taxes paid	Value
Federal income tax	\$95,461.00
Wisconsin income tax	20,882.00
Menomonee Falls, WI property tax	2,335.89
Chenequa, WI property tax	12,437.68
Alexandria, VA property tax	6,876.00

I further declare that I am trustee of a trust established under the will of my late father, Frank James Sensenbrenner, Sr., for the benefit of my sister, Margaret A. Sensen-

brenner, and of my two sons, F. James Sensenbrenner, III, and Robert Alan Sensenbrenner. I am further the direct beneficiary of two trusts, but have no control over the assets of either trust. My wife, Cheryl Warren Sensenbrenner, and I are trustees of separate trusts established for the benefit of each son under the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act. Also, I am neither an officer nor a director of any corporation organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin or of any other state or foreign country.

IRAN: RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the Iranian government remains one of the most resistant nations to cooperating with the international community in regard to human rights. Although a signatory to all of the United Nations conventions on human rights, the Iranian Government continues to regularly abuse the rights of its citizens, especially women and minorities, refuses to allow international organizations access to monitor human rights or to investigate reports of abuse, and seeks exemption from international standards because of differences in culture and religion.

Human rights organizations report that Iran's compliance with international standards on human rights is, at best, poor. And while conditions are bad within Iran, its influence is being felt beyond the borders of that nation. Freedom House, in the annual "Survey of Freedom" reports that "the growing economic resources of a growing number of the most repressive states—Iran among them—also permit these tyrannies to exert greater influence in the global vacuum." With Shi'a Muslim clerics and laymen closely aligned with them in complete control of the government, Shari'a law is imposed on all people, with little, if any, concessions made for minorities. The prescription of every facet of life—public and private—is mandated by the government.

The Baha'i minority has been a target of discrimination in Iran due to government policies that prevent them gaining access to government positions, employment and even education. A 1991 document denies education and employment to people who identify themselves as Baha'i. A bill which bars people from government employment from members of "deviant groups whose constitution is based on the denial of divine religions" is used against the Baha'is who are considered apostates. This law is also used against other dissident and minority groups.

In a reprehensible action last year, the Iranian government allowed the desecration of a Baha'i cemetery in order to build a cultural center. Although the international community expressed outrage over this action, the government did nothing to stop the desecration.

To show the complete disregard of human life, especially when it is the life of a Baha'i, a Shari'a court fined a Muslim driver who killed Baha'i and injured another 10,000 humans for "neglecting driving rules and regulations." Charges of manslaughter were dis-

missed when it was ruled that the Baha'is were "unprotected infidels" and not worthy of legal protections.

The Christian minority, although recognized constitutionally, are targeted for discrimination and persecution as well. This is true especially when conversion from Islam to Christianity is concerned. In a well documented and highly publicized case, Mehdi Dibaj, a convert to Christianity already sentenced to life in prison, was scheduled for execution earlier this year because of his conversion. He had already spent 10 years in prison, 2 of them in solitary confinement, "living in an unlighted cell measuring 3 feet by 3 feet." It was also reported that he had been systematically tortured since 1983. Bravely, Bishop Haik Mehr, alerted the international community about this case and urged them to speak out. Many members of the House joined me in petitioning the Iranian government on behalf of Mehdi Dibaj. Dibaj was released on January 16, but was forced to sign a statement that he would report to the local officials when they required it. His release is not unconditional, his sentence has not been waived, and there are still charges of spying pending against him. Shortly after Dibaj's release Bishop Haik disappeared and only after international pressure did the Iranian government release the details of his death. Haik died because he opposed policies of the Iranian government, and focused international attention on Iran's deplorable human rights conditions.

Since learning of the death of Bishop Haik, there has been more information concerning the persecution of Christian minorities, and especially the harsh treatment which converts from Islam receive. It has been reported that eight converts from Islam in the city of Gorgan were beaten for several hours until they denied their faith in Christ. Many churches report that their pastors have been interrogated and threatened. Non-Muslim shopkeepers are required to post notices about their religious affiliation.

In January President Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that this year there would be an "escalation of the Islamist's Holy War against the Christian community" and that "this year might be the last Christmas celebrated in Teheran."

Women and children, especially those who are members of religious minorities enjoy even less protection. Women's rights are regularly violated. Laws regarding dress, based on Shari'a laws, are enforced on women of all religious and ethnic backgrounds. Domestic violence against women is known, but it is considered a private family matter and women have no recourse in this matter.

The Iranian Government remains resistant to pressures to protect the rights of minorities, women and children. It violates international standards of human rights across the board—standards to which it has agreed, but which it does little to support or encourage within its borders. It is particularly frightening that these attitudes are now being exported to other parts of the world. Intolerance toward minorities, toward those whose beliefs differ from our own must not be allowed to spread. When this intolerance leads to violence against people, we must not only speak out, we must take action to protect the rights of people who are defenseless against fanatical organizations

bent on the destruction of those whose beliefs differ from their own.

TAXPAYERS, NATIONAL PARKS TAKEN FOR A RIDE BY STEAMTOWN

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on May 12, 1994, the House Committee on Natural Resources' Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands conducted a hearing on H.R. 3708, which would reauthorize Steamtown National Historic Site in Scranton, Pennsylvania. The hearing focused on the legislation that would cap this project's authorization at its current level, require several changes in the project's operation, and limit the Park Service's liability pertaining to acquisition of lands containing hazardous waste. I believe this legislation is a step in the right direction because it finally addresses many of the concerns I have raised about Steamtown specifically, and about the issue of funding our national parks in general.

Mr. Speaker, I offered an amendment last year, during debate on the Interior Appropriations bill, which would have eliminated funding for Steamtown. I felt then that Steamtown was unworthy of receiving federal funds, especially considering the shortfalls that the gems of our National Park Service are currently experiencing. Both Yosemite and Yellowstone National Parks have had to cut back on public services due to decreases in appropriations. This, in my mind, is the tragedy of funding projects like Steamtown.

The reforms contained in H.R. 3708 merit our strong consideration. Of course, I would rather see funding for this project simply eliminated from the budget, and I will be considering this when this year's Interior funding bill comes to the House floor.

Mr. Speaker, Congress has the important duty to preserve our history and protect and adequately maintain our national parks. And in these times of increasingly scarce federal resources, Congress must act responsibly.

That is why I offered my amendment last year to eliminate funding for Steamtown. This project is not a unique historical landmark: our country already boasts of more than 200 railroad museums. Nor is it a pure display of our nation's rail history: more than 25 percent of the steam engines at Steamtown are Canadian in origin, not American. In fact, Steamtown has been described as a second-rate collection of trains on a third-rate site.

Interestingly, proponents have envisioned this project as a national rail museum, in the same vein as the National Air and Space Museum, which would bring back the glory days of our nation's steam railroads. Historians have noted, however, that Scranton is of only modest historical significance, asserting that Chicago, recognized as the greatest rail center in the nation since 1870, St. Louis, historically the second largest rail hub and already home to a magnificent rail collection, or nearby Baltimore, home of the Mount Clair shops, were

much more important to the growth of the railroads and would be more appropriate sites for a national rail museum. With this in mind, I simply fail to see why the Federal Government should be funding such a project.

Actually, Mr. Speaker, Steamtown began as a private venture. Only after Scranton lured the project from Vermont did private funding dry up and proponents turn to Congress for financial help. So, Congress carefully studied the proposal, received comments from the Park Service, and made a responsible addition to the National Park System, right? Wrong. Steamtown was first authorized in an appropriations bill in 1986, thus bypassing the normal authorizing process and the usual review by the National Park Service. The project has received more than \$80 million through fiscal year 1994, although it was originally authorized for only \$20 million. This \$80 million is enough to operate Grand Canyon for 7 years, and Steamtown's operation costs are ten times per visitor that of Grand Canyon's.

For fiscal year 1995, the Park Service has requested an appropriation of more than \$4.3 million for Steamtown, a 39 percent increase from fiscal year 1994. Upon completion, the park will need in excess of \$5 million per year for operations. This is simply too much to spend on a project that has been dubbed, "an abuse of the public trust" by the National Parks and Conservation Association.

Mr. Speaker, I am as interested and active in historical preservation as anyone in the Congress. And, that is why I speak out on this issue. Funding for projects like Steamtown divert the National Park Service from its historic mission of preserving and maintaining great national parks like Yosemite and Yellowstone. Both of these parks have been forced to scale back services to the public in recent years. Such cutbacks include reduced patrols, longer response time to requests, and fewer interpretive services. The New York Times editorialized on this situation: "It's galling to let a boondoggle siphon even another penny from the Park Service's worthier, maintenance-starved projects." It is a travesty that we neglect these two true gems of our Park System so that we can fund Steamtown. Something here is wrong, and we must work to change that.

CONCERNS OVER CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL REPORTS

HON. GARY A. FRANKS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I would like to applaud the efforts of those who have played a role over the past 30 years in educating the American public about the is-

suues relating to tobacco and health. That effort is particularly important as it relates to our young people who should be discouraged from the beginning to use tobacco at an early age.

However, I am concerned that this laudable campaign can severely be undermined should the American public come to believe that the research cited by the Federal Government to discourage tobacco use is shown to be faulty or, even worse, deliberately misleading.

Specifically, it was recently brought to my attention that the Center for Diseases Control [CDC] report entitled "Oral Cancer: Deadly to Ignore" asserts that "approximately 75 percent of oral and pharyngeal cancers are attributed to use of smoked and smokeless tobacco." The CDC report also was cited in a report issued by the Health and Human Services [HHS] Office of the Inspector General entitled "Spit Tobacco and Youth" which made the same assertion; other materials recently circulated have made the further claim that, obviously relying on the CDC report, 75 percent of all deaths due to oral cancers, a number equal to 22,500, are attributed specifically to "smokeless tobacco."

In light of the current debate regarding increasing the Federal excise tax on tobacco products as proposed in the President's Health Security Act, I directed my staff to investigate these claims further by directly contacting those individuals responsible for preparing the CDC report. While I am no particular advocate of tobacco products, I was dismayed by the results.

Both CDC officials acknowledged authorship of the CDC reports and the 75-percent claim asserted therein. Indeed, the primary author cited a specific research paper as the basis for implicating tobacco, both smoking and smokeless tobacco. Yet, even a cursory review of that paper, entitled: "Smoking and Drinking in Relation to Oral and Pharyngeal Cancer: published by Dr. Blott in 1988, reveals that the researchers estimated that 75 percent of all oral and pharyngeal cancers were caused by "tobacco smoking and alcohol drinking"—no such calculation was ever made for smokeless tobacco.

In short, it appears that the CDC personnel "created" the 75-percent claim attributable to smokeless tobacco by grossly misinterpreting the Blot study, removing "alcohol drinking" from the equation all together, reinterpreting "tobacco smoking" to "tobacco" generally and improperly extending the study to implicate smokeless tobacco.

I would like to have given CDC benefit of the doubt, as having perhaps inadvertently mischaracterized the results of the Blot Study. That was until one CDC official theorized that the statistic was deliberately skewed because "they want people to stop." Regardless of whether you may applaud this objective, I strongly believe that, as the old saying goes,

the end doesn't justify the means, even in the case of tobacco.

For those who are opposed to tobacco, you may say, "what's the harm?" The "harm" is that such misuse of scientific research to achieve a "politically correct" objective can only undermine the public's confidence in Government pronouncement on serious health issues—not limited only to tobacco but other serious concerns such as AIDS—and bring into question the credibility of Federal agencies such as CDC which are given millions of taxpayer dollars by Congress each year.

We, the Congress, have the responsibility to hold these agencies accountable for their pronouncements; the American public expects nothing less.

LOUIS AND ELKE CHAPMAN

HON. HERB KLEIN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 12, 1994

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Elke and Louis Chapman who are being awarded by Tifereth Israel in Passaic, NJ, on May 22 for their services to the synagogue and the community.

As chronicled in the May 4, 1994 edition of The Jewish Community News, Elke Braunstein Chapman is a graduate of the Stern College of Women in New York. She met Louis when working in Manhattan, and moved to Texas with him while he attended South Texas College of Law. Elke is active with the Sisterhood of Tifereth Israel, and she will soon become its president. She is also a lifetime member of the Hadassah and a member of the Yavneh Academy PTA.

Louis B. Chapman is originally from Texas and moved to Passaic in 1983. He has been quite active in Jewish affairs since moving to New Jersey. He quickly became president of Tifereth Israel, and has been credited with its many improvements in recent years. Louis has also given much time to the Jewish Federation of Greater Clifton-Passaic. He is its vice president, a member of the board of directors and allocations committee, and received its Young Leadership Award, as well.

Louis is active in other organizations such as Yeshiva Gedola of Passaic, the Etz Chaim NCSY, the Hillel Academy of Passaic, the Yavneh Academy in Paramus. Other activities include membership on the board of governors of the Association of Trial Lawyers of America and the American, New Jersey, and Passaic County Bar Associations.

It is with great pleasure that I ask my colleagues to join with me in honoring the Chapmans on this distinguished occasion.